THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1893. NUMBER 12.

HAWAII'S QUEEN.

Its Inhabitants Have Confidence in the United States.

AWAITING THE ANNEXATION.

Germans Favor American Supremacy, and the English Show no Active Opposition—The Monarchy Fell Because of Corruption.

HONOLULU, Feb. 16.—Although provisional troops and United States marines are constantly on guard and everyone is ready to assemble at the call of danger, there has been absolutely no excitement here since Minister Stevens took charge.

The English are not pleased at the course of events, but they content themselves with talk about "the Jingo policy of old Minister Stevens." The Germans are heartily in sympathy with the Americans and they may be counted upon to second the efforts of the provisional government.

There seems to be no sympathy for the Queen except among the small number of foreigners who derived some advantage from their connection with the palace. The natives apparently care very little what turn affairs take. Their unconcern is one of the most striking features of the situation. A few have intelligence enough to know what the present upheaval means, but the great majority seem content to know that Americans are in charge, for they have been taught to look upon the United States as their best friend.

The only exciting episode since the hoisting of the American flag was the arrival of the steamer Mariposa with the San Francisco newspapers which contained the first news of the way the revolution was received in America. The favorable comment by the Washington government and by the press generally caused much pleasure, and aided materially in strengthening the provisional government.

Opinions as to the course that will be taken by the United States are as diverse as the many factors in Hawaiian politics. The American and German interests in Hawaii strongly urge upon the government at Washington the necessity of protecting the business interests at least of the islands by annexing them. The native Hawaiians are divided on the proposition, on one side being the innate love of royalty, and affection for the Princess Kaiulani, now being educated in Europe; on the other the desire for greater prosperity which would follow the inauguration of republican rule as one of the American States.

The English sentiment against American annexation is not strong as that against the Hawaiian government. To-day an invitation was tendered to the representatives of newspapers of the United States to visit the ministry and attend a meeting of the advisory council. President Dole stated that in his opinion the United States government would proceed with due regard to the different interests of the islands, and that a satisfactory conclusion would be eventually reached.

C. C. Jones, Minister of Finance under the Queen, said: "The Queen's government fell to pieces through sheer weight of its corruption. It is not known what kind of a new constitution which the Queen sought to promulgate, but is stated that she proposed therein to disfranchise the white residents of the islands; that she proposed to abolish the present system of electing nobles on a property qualification, substituting therefor her own power of appointment, and that she proposed to have a Supreme court composed principally of Hawaiians subservient to her will.

The original draft Minister Jones stated he believed had been destroyed, for though strenuous efforts had been made to find this, none but the old ministers had seen it.

The British cruiser Garnet arrived on Sunday from Acapulco. She was bound to Esquimault, B. C., and was to remain here only until April 1. Her commander, Captain T. Hughes Hoit, knew nothing of the revolution which had taken place here until his arrival, and it is not now certain when the Garnet will leave Honolulu. The Garnet saluted the Hawaiian flag with twenty-one guns.

Captain Wilde, who is now in command of the Boston, will not leave here before March 1, the Navy department, it is stated, holding that for him to turn over his vessel now would be taken as an intimation that the United States government disapproved of his action in connection with the landing of the marines from the Boston to assist in suppressing the revolution. The Monican, Boston, Garnet and Japanese cruiser, Naniwa, make four naval vessels now in port, and it is reported that four German vessels are en route here from Acapulco.

A seizure of about four hundred cans of opium was made aboard the steamer Claudine on her return here from San Francisco whither she had conveyed the Hawaiian commissioners.

At a review of the United States marines on Saturday an order was issued conveying the intelligence of the death of James G. Blaine and ex-President Hayes.

Officers wear the customary mourning insignia for thirty days in respect to the memory of the latter.

Captain Good, commanding the barracks under the present military organization, said to-day that while there was some question as to whether a general uprising of natives could be incited, it was not because they lacked in bravery. But rather that proper leadership was wanting. "I don't mind telling you," he said, "that on Sunday last I learned that there was a project on foot for Queen Liliuokalani, as she is still called, to go to the palace. You may not understand that would mean much, but to the native mind it would mean a fact an assumption once more of royal authority. At guard mount, at 6 o'clock on Monday morning, I issued an order that if Mrs. Dominis (the deposed queen) attempted to enter the palace gates without a pass properly signed, to refuse her admission, and if forcible entry was attempted, to resist it, and that the guard would be there in double quick time. On Monday the rumors were repeated, and I reported what I had done to Colonel Soper and President Dole, who approved it, and I have since issued the same order every morning. No attempt has yet been made by Mrs. Dominis to enter the palace and she remains quietly at her residence near by."

A Revolution in Honduras.

PANAMA, Colombia via Galveston, March 5.—A new revolution has broken out in Southern Honduras which may lead to the overthrow of President Pinciano Luiva, and possibly involve all the Central American republics in war. Policarpo Bonilla is the leader of the new revolution, and he has started in so well that he has sent word to his friends in Panama that success is already assured. General Terrencio Sierra is the chief of the revolutionary army which Bonilla has organized, and together they make up the strongest combination that could be formed in Southern Honduras.

Bonilla's first victory was won yesterday on the plaza at Choluteca. That town was protected by a force of 1500 men, commanded by General Matue. With an army of only 1000 Bonilla and General Sierra attacked the forces garrisoned at Choluteca. They met a brave resistance and a hotly contested battle was fought on the plaza. The loss on each side was heavy and many buildings were destroyed, but the details of the fatalities have not reached this city.

The Santa Fe Election.

BOSTON, March 7.—At to-day's meeting of the stockholders of The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, First Vice-President Reinhart was elected to the presidency in place of Allen Manvel, deceased.

Daniel B. Robinson, formerly general manager of the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, was chosen first vice-president to perform the duties that may be assigned him by the president of the board and reporting directly to the president; office Monadnock block, Chicago. W. N. Gillett was made general auditor office at Chicago, promoted from assistant-general auditor. W. Burroughs was chosen assistant-general auditor, office Boston. J. F. McKibben was elected auditor, office at Topeka, Kas., instead of as former y at Boston.

Mr. Reinhart is generally recognized to be one of the best informed, efficient and successful railroad men in the country. He has in a remarkably short time pushed himself to the front and can already boast of achievements which no other man in the country has accomplished. As a financier he is unexcelled. In the last few years and under adverse circumstances he has succeeded in marketing no less than $225,000,000 securities of the road, and placing the road on a stable basis financially at a time when demoralization, disaster and financial ruin threatened it on every hand.

Mr. Reinhart is a young man. He was just about entering his prime, being but 42 years of age. Twenty-three of these have been spent in the service of the railroad. He began his business career at the age of 18, in the shops of the Allegheny Valley road, and from the humble position he secured there he has fought his way to the very front rank in the service. Since then he has gone through all branches of the service—operating, traffic, financial and general administrative. In all of them he has proved a success, so that his personal knowledge and experience of railroad affairs is as thorough and extensive as the business itself.

From the superintendent's office of the Allegheny Valley he went to the Baltimore and Ohio and there received his first insight into railroad finances. He soon showed his ability to master them in all their details. It is his quickness and clearness in this direction that is perhaps his strongest point. The most knotty problems when presented to him are grasped with a rapidity, firmness and correctness which are a surprize to those acquainted with the situation, and it is to these qualities, perhaps more than anything else, that Mr. Reinhart owes his success. It was not long till he was at the head of the Baltimore and Ohio auditing department. From that road he went to the Richmond and Allegheny, but did not remain very long, as he soon received a very flattering offer from the West Shore road which he decided to accept. He was with that road during the period of construction and here again he had a fresh opportunity of exhibiting his wonderful grasp of financial matters in straightening out the tangled accounts of the West Shore North River Construction Company. From there he went to the Lake Shore as Assistant General Passenger Agent, but did not remain long until he was called to the service of the Santa Fe. He entered it under the Strong administration. His promotion has been very rapid with it. In 1889 he was made First Vice-President and head of the finance department, and there he has attained preeminence.

Disgraceful Democrats.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A special from Trenton, N. J., says: President Cleveland has said a word about the Race Track bill, at least the story was straight from Washington that within forty-eight hours the President informed some of the New Jersey Democratic leaders in attendance at the inauguration that he was disgusted with the condition of affairs in one perpetually Democratic state in the North. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland decided to keep every New Jersey Republican rather than recognize Democratic applications endorsed by the gambling element. There are reasons to believe that this story is partially true.

A Receiver Wanted.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., March 7.—Application was made to-day in the District court for the appointment of a receiver for the Cheyenne Land and Live Stock company. In March, 1892 a judgment for a large amount was rendered against the bondholders and Elise Frank, and the property ordered sold.

The sale was stayed pending a decision of the Supreme Court. It is now claimed that the indebtedness of the company to the bondholders and Elise Frank is greater than the value of the property, and that the company is insolvent. One hundred thousand dollars is involved in the suit.

UNCLE SAM'S MEN.

The New Administration Getting Fairly Under Way.

THE FIRST CABINET MEETING.

Hawaii and the Bonds Discussed—Also Offices—The Secretaries Take Charge of Their Departments—The Treasury Situation.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The first meeting of President Cleveland's Cabinet was held this evening at the usual hour of 8 o'clock, and it lasted something over two hours. All the members were present.

Just prior to the assembling of the new officers in the Cabinet room, Secretary Carlisle had a little talk with the President concerning the bond question, and was the first member of the Cabinet to arrive at the White House. Postmaster-General Bissell came early, with Secretaries Herbert and Gresham close behind him. The others came straggling in, with the exception of Secretary Morton, who did not arrive until ten minutes before 8 o'clock.

There was no formality or ceremony observed in opening the meeting. Mr. Cleveland, sitting at the head of the table, started business in a simple, direct manner. The session was devoted to the discussion of matters of current public importance, including Hawaiian annexation and the financial situation, which were touched upon. The greater part of the time was taken up, however, with a consideration of the question of appointments, particularly of those of assistants to the various Cabinet officers. The necessity for filling these positions without delay was taken as a self-evident fact, but President Cleveland pressed upon his official family the necessity for going slow in making selections. The cabinet adjourned at 5:10.

Secretary Carlisle was the first to leave. Messrs. Lamont, Bissell and Smith remained for some time after the others had gone discussing matters of a confidential character.

Cabinet Officers at Work.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—After being sworn in to-day, Secretary Lamont went over to the War Department, where he had a private conference with Assistant-Secretary Grant. The chiefs of the various bureaus were then presented to the new Secretary.

The new Secretary of Agriculture, J. Sterling Morton, arrived at his department about noon to-day, coming direct from the Department of State. The chiefs of divisions and their assistants were presented to him by Assistant-Secretary Willis of the department. After the presentation, ex-Secretary Rusk took farewell of his late employees.

The new Attorney General, Mr. Olney, was presented to the United States Supreme Court this morning by the retiring Attorney General, Mr. Miller. Returning to the Department of Justice with Mr. Miller, the new Attorney General was introduced to the assistant attorney generals and all the clerks in the department.

Hoke Smith was formally introduced into the office of the Secretary of the Interior at noon.

The outgoing Postmaster General, Mr. Wanamaker, called upon his successor, Mr. Bissell, to-day, and at noon accompanied him to the department. Postmaster-General Bissell was presented by Mr. Wanamaker to each one of the employes of the department, numbering in all 663. Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, General Coulton, called and paid his respects, when Mr. Wanamaker said good-by all around.

Secretary Tracy severed his connection with the Navy department to-day and Secretary Herbert took charge.

A Democratic Caucus.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Democratic caucus which met in the Senate chamber this morning was well attended. The action to-day indicates that the Populist Senators are to be ignored. Senators Kyle of North Dakota and Peffer of Kansas, the old Populists, and Allen, the new Populist elected by Nebraska, were not invited to attend the caucus.

Martin of Kansas, however, although elected by fusion votes, is considered a Democrat and as such was invited. Allen it is said will vote with the Democrats when it comes to the organization. The caucus was organized by re-electing Mr. Gorman chairman and Mr. Faulkner secretary. The session lasted four hours, and only actual business transacted being to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to devise a plan for re-organization and report to the caucus upon the call of the chairman.

Much of the time was consumed in a discussion bearing upon the standing of the Senators who have been appointed by Governors, the cases in point being Senator Beckwith, appointed by the Governor of Wyoming, and Senator Mantle, appointed by the Governor of Montana. A spirit of opposition against seating these appointees was manifested, and in support of this view a number of old decisions in Senate contested elections were cited. The claim was made that inasmuch as the Legislatures of these States had not exercised the prerogative belonging to them the Governor had no authority to fill the places and the States should remain unrepresented. A precedent for such action was cited from an early California case. It was finally decided, however, that these matters, together with the case of Mr. Martin, should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

It is understood that there was quite a contest for leading chairmanships and a disposition to set aside the traditions which gave the ranking members of the minority these places when they come into the majority.

After the close of the caucus the Democratic steering committee, consisting of Senators Gorman, Brice, Cockrell, Ransom and Harris, repaired to the committee room of Mr. Ransom, and remained in conference for more than three hours. At the conclusion, Mr. Gorman announced the following committee on committees: Messrs. Blackburn, Ransom, Cockrell, Harris, Brice, White of Louisiana, and Gorman. This committee will probably begin its work to-morrow morning.

The Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The majority and minority reports of the Committee on Ways and Means on the investigation into the condition of the treasury, made by the committee, were to-day completed and sent to the printer. Appended to the majority report, prepared by Representative Springer, is a copy of the statements sent to the committee by the Treasury Department and of the testimony taken on the subject.

Mr. Springer in his report says, assuming that the statements made by Secretary Foster are correct, on the 30th of July next there will be an estimated cash balance of $2,997,878 over and above the legal gold reserve.

It will appear from an examination of Mr. Foster's statement to the committee in explanation of this estimated balance that it is probably too large. The available balance will be reduced by the payment of the Choctaw claims, $3,000,000. It will also be reduced by an unestimated and extraordinary expenditure which may be incurred, and also by any failure of the estimated receipts from customs, internal revenue or other sources during the time indicated.

The majority are of the opinion that at the close of the present fiscal year, there will be an available cash balance in the treasury aside from the gold reserve of not over $17,000,000.

The minority report, as drafted by Representative Payne of New York and signed by all the Republican members of the committee, says the conclusion from the evidence presented with the report seems wholly unwarranted and misleading. In fact there seems to be an utter lack of evidence to justify the criticisms of the majority upon the statement of the Secretary, which showed a surplus in the treasury on the 30th of June, 1894.

A Present to Secretary Rusk.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—This evening the officials and employes of the Agricultural department met at the residence of their late chief, ex-Secretary Rusk, and through Assistant-Secretary Willis presented him with a handsome silver service of five pieces with silver and lamps. The pieces were engraved with a representation of the department building, and underneath there was the inscription: "Presented to Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture 1889–1893, by his late associates in the United States Department of Agriculture, as a mark of their friendship and esteem. Washington, D. C., March 7, 1893."

Each piece also bore the monogram "J. M. R." The affair was a complete surprise to the ex-Secretary.

Unconfirmed Nominations.

There were thirty-six nominations sent to the Senate by President Harrison during the last session of Congress which failed of confirmation. Of this number one was rejected, that of John V. L. Findlay of Maryland, to be arbitrator for the United States on the Chilian claims committee. His failure of confirmation was due to the opposition of the Maryland Senators. The name of G. M. Lambertson was substituted by the President, but no action was taken on it by the Senate. The most important nomination not sanctioned by the Senate was that of Benton Ennenet of Michigan, to be United States circuit judge for the Sixth district to succeed Judge Jackson, who was confirmed as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court. For purely political reasons the Democratic members used their influence to prevent Mr. Ennenet's confirmation, and succeeded.

WHITE HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Robert L. O'Brien of New York executive clerk at the White House, in place of E. P. Gibbons, who will remain with Mr. Harrison for some time. Mr. O'Brien was Mr. Cleveland's private secretary during the campaign. The salary is $2,000. Private-Secretary Thurber appointed Arthur Simmons as his messenger. Simmons is a colored man 55 years old, who was freed by Lincoln's proclamation.

AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

Hon. Josiah Quincy of Massachusetts was to-day formally tendered the position of Assistant Secretary of State by Secretary Gresham, which he accepted. Mr. Quincy is a member of the national committee and in the late campaign was chairman of the committee on campaign literature. He is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by profession.

THE TREASURY SITUATION.

The Treasury situation is not reassuring, and it is likely to be one of the first acts of Secretary Carlisle to negotiate an issue of bonds to replenish the gold reserve. The gold reserve stood this morning at $103,305,127, but this was before Secretary Foster received a dispatch from Sub-Treasurer Roberts of New York announcing that the gold taken for export during the day amounted to $2,750,000, all paid for in United States Treasury notes in addition to $225,000 taken from the banks. This would knock the gold reserve down to $100,320,000, and another sailing day would be likely to put it below the limit of $100,000,000 fixed by the long practice of the department as the amount necessary to maintain the legal tender notes.

An Important Arrest.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 7.—Marshal Carr, who arrived from Benton Harbor this morning, says that Marshal Whitney of that city has arrested William Rogers, who is wanted by the Wells-Fargo Express company for stealing a package containing $9,000 worth of diamonds from that company at Needles, Cal., three years ago. Rogers was searched and a greater part of the stolen diamonds recovered.

A Strike Ordered.

TOLEDO, Ohio, March 7.—To-morrow morning at 6 o'clock fifty engineers and as many firemen of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and Northern Michigan railroad will go out on a strike. An order to that effect was issued to-day by Chief Arthur of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Chief Sargent of the Firemen. Attempts to close the differences between the company and the engineers have proved futile.

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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

THE TABLES TURNED

A Cripple Creek Convention Neatly Captured.

MAYOR WHITING NOMINATED.

The Opposition Retires from the Convention it Called, and Nominates Mr. W. B. Pullin—Two Complete Tickets for Trustees.

Special to THE GAZETTE:

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 7.—The first convention for the nomination of city officers for the combined towns of Fremont and Cripple Creek, now together incorporated as Cripple Creek, was held this evening. It was a mass convention, held in Wolfe hall, and the large room was not big enough to accommodate the crowd.

The caucus which called the convention had prepared a ticket which was understood to be in opposition to the present city government. When the convention met, however, the friends of the administration were found to outnumber the other crowd four to one, so the crowd, whom the convention was called to down, took charge and ran it to suit themselves.

John Harris was made chairman, P. J. Donahue secretary, and Dr. J. A. Whiting was nominated for Mayor by acclamation by a vote of 350.

The following were nominated for trustees: E. F. McCloskey, J. A. Kelley, J. C. McCoy, C. F. Tingsley, E. L. Corder, Patrick Moore.

The ticket will be known as the Citizens' Ticket.

The originators of the convention to the number of about sixty adjourned to another room and placed another ticket in the field. It is composed of W. B. Pullin for Mayor and for Trustees E. P. Reiton, Oscar Lampman, Jno. Pennington, Geo. Seaver, J. F. Hardy and Geo. O. Nevins. A great deal of antagonism has already been engendered and the prospect for a very lively contest is excellent.

A Miner Seriously Injured—A Bold Robbery in Town.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 6.—Jas. Duffy, a miner employed at the Hidden Treasure mine on Bull Hill, met with a severe accident this morning. A visitor to the mine touched a piece of ore, weighing about a pound, from the surface into the shaft. It struck Duffy, inflicting a severe wound and depressing the skull. He is considered to be in a dangerous condition. Duffy is an old miner and came to this place from Leadville a few weeks ago.

A MINER ROBBED.

Chas. Roberts, a recent arrival in the camp from California, was held up and robbed of $150 about 8 o'clock last evening. He was returning from a trip to the postoffice and as he was going down Carr avenue near Dacey's saloon two men met him, and while one held a large gun in his face, the other went through him. Both made their escape. The police have been looking for them ever since, and two men corresponding in some degree to the description were arrested this evening, but are not believed to be the right people.

A Book Agent Accused of Robbery.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., March 7.—Charles Franklin was this afternoon bound over to the District court on the charge of robbing Charles Stewart of $150. Stewart was held-up by two men Sunday night and positively identifies Franklin as the man who went through him.

Franklin's partner, J. Q. Adams, will be tried to-morrow for complicity in the same crime, but Stewart fails to recognize him. The pair have been selling maps and books in the camp for the past few days.

Another American Ship.

NEW YORK, March 7.—At noon to-day the American flag was hoisted from the flagstaff of the American line steamer, the Paris, and at that moment the big ocean greyhound was declared an American vessel, privileged to carry the flag of the United States into any foreign port. The steamship was formerly the City of Paris, but hereafter she will be known simply as the Paris. The ceremonies to-day were not so elaborate as those performed on board the New York, but they had the same significance. Miss Fannie Griscom hoisted the Stars and Stripes on the Paris. The ceremony was witnessed by many prominent persons. After the flag was raised a luncheon was served on board the steamship. During the ceremony the steamer was fastened to the dock.

Spain's Infant May Help.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Spain's infant King may help President Cleveland set the machinery of the World's Fair in motion on May 1. It is proposed to connect the Atlantic cable with the machinery at Jackson park and President Cleveland at the Exposition grounds and the infant King, surrounded by the royal family at Madrid, will press the electric button simultaneously. Mr. Cleveland's wishes have not been consulted in this matter, but the Ceremonies committee thinks that he would willingly share with the young monarch the honor of opening the Exposition.

Mr. Mackay Improving.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—Mr. Mackay continues to improve steadily but it will be a week or ten days before he is able to go out. Rippey said to-day that he felt as though he was going to get well. He is still weak, however, for when he attempted to walk from one cot to another he fainted, and it took him some time to recover.

President Green's Successor.

NEW YORK, March 7.—General Thomas T. Eckart, as present Vice-President and General Manager of The Western Union Telegraph company, will in all probability be the successor of the late Dr. Green as President of the company. General Eckert has been acting President since the Doctor's death.

IT'S [illegible]

Now Who's President For Four Long, Weary Years.

FREE TRADE AND NO FREE SILVER

Are the Principles One Hears—He Swears to Serve the Union—And He Means to Keep His Oath—He'd as Soon be Right as President—But He's Dead Sure He is Both.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The morning opened with a heavy snow, which fell in great, soft flakes, melting as they fell, but which, driven by the wind, rendered umbrellas a useless protection. The troops who were to participate in the first part of the proceedings as the escort of the retiring and elected Presidents to the Capitol, presented a wintry aspect, muffled in their snow-covered overcoats, and with the guns of the artillery protected with tarpaulins and covered with snow.

The concourse in the streets were nearly all under umbrellas and the open stands were shunned, while the covered ones were eagerly sought. The admirable asphalt pavements of Washington reduced the discomfort to a minimum, and while there was abundance of moisture there was no mud.

At the Capitol the thick falling snow flakes made the inaugural stand on the main east portico of the Capitol, notwithstanding the its border of red and white and blue bunting, look as cheerless and uncomfortable as a lonely seashore pavilion with a nasty northeaster in progress. The gray stone walls of the congressional library building opposite the Capitol grounds were outlined in misty shadows, and the box house enclosing the statue of George Washington on the eastern plaza, a hundred feet from the stand, was desolate and at 10 o'clock forlorn of even the enterprising camera artists for whom a stand had been erected on the top.

Architect Clark of the Capitol had a force of workmen astir keeping the platform clear of snow, in order that persons who might have the hardihood to brave the storm and witness the inaugural ceremonies proper might not be compelled to rest their feet in a layer of wet slush.

It was announced by Chairman McPherson of the committee on arrangements that the storm would not cause the abandonment of the outside ceremony and result in the delivery of the inaugural in the Senate chamber. Arrangements were accordingly begun to make the invited guests on the platform as comfortable as possible. The stand was 120 feet by 114 feet in dimensions, and was built out from the main steps of the east portico of the Capitol. A railing had been erected around the stand, and boards composing its sides were hid behind American flags and bunting. From the front of the stand another enclosure, about twenty feet square, had been created by a railing covered with flags for the accommodation of the President and President-elect, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, whose duty it is to swear in the new President, and a few other persons of official or social prominence during the performance of the ceremonies. Underneath the roof of the portico leading to the platform were piles of chairs safely stowed away from the storm, and ready to be put in place at the shortest possible time before their occupancy.

AT THE ARLINGTON.

How Cleveland and Stevenson Started to the Capitol.

As early as 7 o'clock prompt guests at the Arlington and others who took part in the day's ceremonies began to put in an appearance. The members of the Cleveland party rose unusually early and began preparations for the day's hard work. Their friends considerately did not attempt to interfere with their plans by sending up their cards and except the members of the senate committee and the inaugural committee there were few callers. The crowd which gathered in front of the hotel was not large, but was exceedingly persistent in its efforts to get a glimpse of the next President, and so they hung about the entrance blocking the sidewalk and half filling the street. A squad of police armed some time before the expected departure of Mr. Cleveland and managed with some effort to keep clear the carriage way and a path from the door to the street.

The committee of the Senate, consisting of Messrs. Teller, Ransom and McPherson, having in charge the Senate arrangement for the inauguration, arrived early at the hotel and were almost immediately shown to Mr. Cleveland's apartments.

MR. STEVENSON'S APPEARANCE.

Vice-President-elect Stevenson as he rose at an early hour this morning and gazed out at the driving snow declined to join in some jocular remarks made against Uncle Jerry Rusk and his weather bureau, remarking it was "Good Democratic weather." After breakfast General Stevenson held another reception, which was abruptly ended by the arrival of Senator McPherson of the Senate committee of arrangements, to escort the Vice-President-elect to the Capitol, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson quietly made their way to the carriage in waiting and before any of the guests at the hotel were aware of the fact the distinguished gentleman was on the way to the Arlington hotel.

The rest of the vice-presidential party remained in the hotel until after 4 o'clock when they entered carriages in waiting and proceeded to the capitol. Vice-President Stevenson drove directly to the Arlington and arrived there just before half-past ten o'clock, at which hour it had been understood Cleveland would drive to the White House and after waiting in their carriage a few minutes they alighted and were escorted to the Cleveland parlors.

MRS. CLEVELAND'S GOD-SPEED.

The crowd in the street constantly increased in size until it almost completely blocked the sidewalks for a square or more. About 11 o'clock a fine four in hand turn-out came briskly around the corner and drew up in front of the hotel. As every one knew, it was the one which had been provided to convey the President and President-elect to the Capitol.

Then ensued a touching scene. The President-elect had bowed to the party of official and personal friends gathered about him and was about to pass through the doorway, when Mrs. Cleveland called him back and with disregard for the assembled company, threw her arms about her husband and kissed him several times, bidding him "God-speed" on his way to take oath of office. Those who saw this leave-taking endeavored to look unconscious of what was going on, but the act of Mrs. Cleveland was done with so much womanly grace that it seemed to be the most natural occurrence in the world and endeared the wife of the President-elect to all those in the apartment.

After a quarter of an hour delay to await some moderation of the weather which seemed to be rapidly veering round towards its traditional favoritism to Mr. Cleveland as the hour of his inauguration drew near, the President-elect, escorted by Senators Teller and Ransome, appeared and entering the carriage were driven rapidly to the White House. Lieutenant John A. Carson of the Fifth cavalry, U. S., and Lieutenant Patterson of the First artillery, acted as a special escort to the carriage of the President-elect.

The carriage which had been provided for use of the Vice-President had driven up while the other was waiting, took its place at the door. It was drawn by four white horses and made a very fine appearance. On the box was Hawkins, who was Mr. Cleveland's coachman during his four years term in the White House. Mr. Stevenson was escorted by Senator McPherson and was accompanied by his Louis, who is to be his private secretary. Mr. Stevenson's carriage reached the White House only a moment behind that of the President-elect.

WHITE HOUSE TO CAPITOL.

How the Outgoing and Incoming Presidents Made the Journey.

At 10:20 this morning a long roll was sounded in the little park in front of the White House. It was a significant signal in the events of this day, for it marked the organization of the escort that was to usher out the old and welcome in the new. The custom of a century has been for the retiring President and the President-elect to proceed to the Capitol under the escort of military organizations, and the latter then to take the oath of office and the former to lay down to his successor the responsibilities of the chief magistracy. This time-honored custom was carried out to-day with all the solemnity due to tradition, and the dignity of the occasion was heightened by the presence of thousands of visitors who witnessed the imposing spectacle.

At 10:30 the escort division was prepared to move. It consisted of one brigade of infantry, artillery and cavalry of the United States army and marines of the United States navy and one brigade of the National guard of the District of Columbia.

There was a wild huzza from a thousand throats as the carriage bearing the President and President-elect came in sight, preceded by Grand-marshal McMahon and staff. President-elect Cleveland and President Harrison both raised their hats in response to the popular salute, but the only effect was to redouble the enthusiasm of the multitudes.

Slowly the first brigade of the escort division in advance of the Presidential party started in measured tread up the historic Pennsylvania avenue toward the Capitol, the Vice-President-elect and the Senate Committee on Arrangements following in carriages in the rear of the President. Another wild cheer greeted the appearance of Vice-President-elect Stevenson, and it was repeated with such vigor and prolonged with such enthusiasm as almost to challenge Cleveland's distinction of being the most popular of living Americans.

The members of President Harrison's Cabinet, Major-general Schofield's commanding the army, and the senior admiral of the navy, followed in the order named, and the second brigade of the escort division brought up the rear.

In this order the President, President-elect and Vice-President-elect were escorted to the Capitol.

CONGRESS'S LAST DAY.

The Expiring House of the Fifty-second Congress.

This morning it was broad daylight when the last two of the conference reports were reported. They were the reports on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the Indian Appropriation bill, and against them all opposition failed and they were adopted without serious obstacle, whereupon the House took a recess until 10:30 o'clock. After the recess the Senate granted a right of way through the Indian territory to the Inter-oceanic Railway company, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Springer a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three members to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Hatch of Missouri offered a resolution returning the thanks of the House to Charles F. Crisp for the able, impartial and dignified manner in which he had presided over that body, and for his able performance of the arduous duties of the chair.

The resolution was unanimously adopted by a standing vote, and then there were loud cheers for "Crisp, Crisp." When the Speaker took the gavel from the hand of Mr. Hatch he was greeted with round after round of cheers. Speaker Crisp delivered a short speech, in which he thanked the members for their expression of confidence and esteem. Then after the consideration of a few private measures, the Speaker, when the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of noon, although a chronometer might have challenged the correctness of the time, declared the House adjourned sine die.

IN THE SENATE.

How Vice-President Morton Bade Farewell to His Friends.

In the Senate last night after the passage of the McGarrahan Claim bill, Senator Hill made a last stand for the Hudson River Bridge bill. The monotony of calls of the Senate resulting in the disappearance of a quorum when it came to voting on Senator Hill's pet bill became too exasperating for further endurance on the part of Senator Harris of Tennessee, a stickler for parliamentary etiquette, and he gave a characteristic two-minute speech in effect as follows: "I want to say on my responsibility as a Senator and a man that the proceedings of the last two hours is a disgrace—a disgrace that in the expiring hours of the Congress a sufficient number of Senators can't be held here to dispose of the public measures necessary to be considered."

The House Sheet Metal Guage bill was passed. The conference reports on the Sundry Civil and the Indian appropriation bills early in the morning made a diversion for a time, but they were adopted without much discussion. About 5:30 o'clock Senator Hill became desperate and made a lively attack upon the filibustering tactics of the opposition which aroused Senator Frye into resentment and finally involved Senators Hiscock and Blackburn. Senator Hill admitted that his bill was dead so far as this Congress was concerned, but renewed his efforts later on, but at 6:30 gave up the fight regretfully and himself moved the recess which was taken from 6:30 to 9:30 o'clock.

When the Senate re-assembled, the usual resolution of thanks to the Vice-President for the dignified, impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate was offered by Mr. Harris, and agreed to, and after that there was entire stoppage of the wheels of legislation and nothing was heard but the noisy hum of conversation on the floor and in the crowded galleries.

A like resolution of thanks to Mr. Manderson for the uniformly able, courteous and impartial manner in which he had exercised his duties as president pro tem., was subsequently offered by Mr. Gorman, and was agreed to.

About 1 o'clock real time, Vice-President Morton delivered his farewell address and declared the Senate of the Fifty-second Congress adjourned sine die. Mr. Morton spoke as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENT MORTON'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

SENATORS—The time fixed by the Constitution for the termination of the Fifty-third Congress has arrived, and I shall soon resign the gavel of the President of the Senate to the honored son of Illinois who has been chosen as my successor. I cannot, however, take my leave of this distinguished body without offering my most grateful acknowledgements for the honor conferred by the resolution just adopted, declaring your approval of the manner in which I have discharged the duties of the chair and expressing my deep sense of the uniform courtesy and kindness, even in critical and complicated situations, extended to me as the presiding officer, by every member of this body. If I have commited errors, you have refrained from rebuking them and I never appealed in vain to your sense of justice and have ever received your support.

My associations with the Representatives of the forty-four States of this great nation in this chamber will be among the most cherished memories of my life, and I can express no better wish for my successor than that he may enjoy the same relations of courtesy and kindness that have never been limited by party lines or controlled by partisan affiliations, and which have also happily marked my intercourse with Senators, may be extended to him. And now, Senators and Officers of the Senate, from whom I have received so many good offices in the discharge of my duties, accept a feeble expression of my grateful appreciation of your kindness, with my heartfelt wishes for your future we fare, happiness and prosperity in life. Is the Vice-President-elect now ready to take and subscribe to the oath of office?

THE NEW SENATE.

Vice-President Stevenson Opens the Fifty-third Congress.

The Presidential party with their military escort came in sight of the Eastern entrance of the Capitol a few minutes after 12 o'clock. A large crowd had assembled at the east front and cheered loudly as Mr. Cleveland approached. He went in by the basement entrance in order to avoid the somewhat slippery steps on the outside. As they crossed the threshold of the marble room, Mr. Harrison bowed to his successor and walked unattended to the President's room, where he found an abundance of work to keep him busy. In fact, it was such an amount of work that three times did it become necessary for the venerable Captain Bassett to turn back the hands of the clock. There had been fears that the appropriation bills would force a halt in the proceedings by reason of the time required to engross them, that fear was dispelled, for among the first bills to be presented to Mr. Harrison were those making appropriations for the expenses of the government. About the rooms were members of the outgoing cabinet, while now and then Mr. Carlisle, the coming Secretary of the Treasury, stepped in to chat with Mr. Foster and other members of Mr. Harrison's official family.

In the meantime, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson had been ushered into the private room of Mr. Morton, where a buffet lunch was served and a few callers dropped in to pay their respects. It was impossible to keep the crowds which overflowed both the galleries and floor from the marble room and private lobbies and many ladies had gathered there in spite of orders of the guards.

President Cleveland and party entered the Senate chamber at noon by the Senate clock, but, as a matter of fact, 12:45 standard time.

Meanwhile, at a quarter before 2 (Senate clock), the Speaker and House of Representatives were announced. The Speaker was escorted to a chair at the Secretary's desk, and the Republicans who followed him were crowded in whatever space could be found for them, but as for finding seats for them, that was entirely out of the question. At this time the general spectacle was magnificent. The galleries were filled with elegantly dressed ladies, with a few gentlemen scattered among them. The Senators from forty-four States were all in their places.

When the Senate clock indicated 11:50, but when the actual time was 1:50, the Vice-President-elect was announced, and Mr. Stevenson, escorted by Senator McPherson, took his chair to the right of Vice-President Morton. Immediately afterwards, the President of the United States and his cabinet were announced, and President Harrison and the members of his cabinet entered the chamber. Mr. Harrison was escorted to one of the chairs standing in front of the clerk's desk. Immediately afterwards the President-elect was announced, and Mr. Cleveland, escorted by Senator Ransom, took the chair next to Mr. Harrison. His entrance into the chamber was greeted with applause.

Then Vice-President Morton administered the oath of office to his successor and yielded to him the chair of the presiding officer.

The special session of the Fifty-third Congress was then formally opened with prayer by Chaplain Butler.

Vice-President Stevenson arose and addressed the Senate. He said:

VICE-PRESIDENT STEVENSON'S ADDRESS.

SENATORS—Deeply impressed with a sense of its responsibilities and of its dignity, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties of the high office to which I have been called. I am not unmindful of the fact that among the occupants of this chair during the one hundred and four years of our constitutional history have been statesmen, eminent alike for their talent and their tireless devotion to public duty. Adams, Jefferson and Calhoun honored its incumbency during the early days of the Republic, while Arthur, Hendricks and Morton have at a later period of our history shed lustre upon the office of president of the most august deliberative assembly known to man. I assume the duties of the great trust confided to me with no feeling of self-confidence, but rather with that of grave distrust of my ability satisfactorily meet its requirements. I may be pardoned for saying that it shall be my earnest endeavor to discharge the important duties which lie before me with no less impartiality and courtesy than of firmness and fidelity. Earnestly invoking the co-operation, the forbearance, the charity of each of its members I now enter upon my duties as presiding officer of the Senate.

As he closed his remarks he directed the Secretary of the Senate to read the proclamation of the President convening the Senate in extraordinary session, Mr. McCook read the proclamation, and then the Senators, newly elected or re-elected, were invited by the Vice-President to come forward and take the oath of office.

They did so, each escorted by his colleague, and the oath was solemnly administered by the Vice-President, the Senators afterwards subscribing to the same at the clerk's desk.

Twenty of those to whom the oath of office was administered were Senators who have been re-elected. Five of them took their seats in the Senate for the first time. These are Messrs. Lodge of Massachusetts, Murphy of New York, Roach of North Dakota, Smith of New Jersey and White of California.

The credentials of John Martin as senator from Kansas were presented by Peffer and read.

Mr. Hoar said that the credentials just read seemed to be in due form and to entitle Martin prima facie to be admitted to a seat in the senate. If there was to be a question as to his title upon the merits, the senate could pass upon that afterwards. He moved that the oath of office be administered to Mr. Martin.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Martin took and subscribed to the oath.

All these preliminaries having been duly disposed of, the Vice-President directed the sergeant-at-arms to proceed to the execution of the order of the senate relative to the inauguration of the President of the United States.

The procession to the east portico of the capitol was then begun, Mr. Johnson, chief clerk of the senate, announcing the order in which it was to move from the senate chamber, which conformed exactly to the printed programme.

THE INAUGURATION.

A Bloodless Revolution Happily Made, Weather Excepted.

On the outside the snow storm had subsided towards noon, but the temperature had lowered and the northwest wind blew bitterly. The sun made several ineffectual efforts to pierce the clouds with only partial success.

The troops arrived at the noon hour and filled up the place reserved for them while several photographers planted themselves in the box house enclosing the Washington statue and prepared to take a picture of the wintry scene.

The patience of the crowd was at last rewarded, and about 1:30 o'clock the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine and other members of the Presidential party betokened the early appearance of the President-elect. There were about fifty ladies and gentlemen in the Cleveland party and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the Presidential enclosure. At about 1:30 o'clock the doors leading into the rotunda to the central portion of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ransdall of the District of Columbia and Marshal Wright of the United States Supreme Court appeared heading the procession; Ex-Vice-President Morton and Chief-Justice Fuller and the justices of the Supreme Court, except Blatchford, Field and Harlan, came next. Then came Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom of the Committee of Arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side. Behind the incoming and outgoing presidents followed members of the Senate and an unusually large contingent from the Diplomatic Corps, members of the House of Representatives, governors of States and other official persons.

The President and President-elect, Vice-President Morton, Chief-Justice Fuller and the Committee of Arrangements were shown to the front of the platform, where, within a railed inclosure, had been laid a bright green carpet, upon which had been placed large leather-covered chairs, several tables, a writing desk and other furnishings, which gave a bright touch to the scene.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterwards. This was the course pursued by Buchanan and Lincoln. On the other hand, Pierce, Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Harrison took the oath first and delivered their inaugural afterwards. A curious compromise between these opposing customs was made by President Harrison's grandfather, who stopped in the middle of his inaugural and took the oath, and then resumed and finished the reading of his address.

Notwithstanding the exceedingly inclement weather, Mr. Cleveland removed his silk hat and with bared head addressed the multitude. He kept his overcoat on and secured what warmth he could for the fingers of his right hand by keeping it in his overcoat pocket, keeping his hat at his side in his left hand, which was unprotected from the cold by a glove. The wind had been rising and turning colder ever since noon and Mr. Cleveland's task must have been attended with considerable personal discomfiture, but he gave no sign of it and steadily continued his address until the close.

CLEVELAND'S ADDRESS.

A Thoughtful and Earnest Essay on National Perils.

MY FELLOW-CITIZENS:—In obedience to the mandate of my countrymen I am about to dedicate myself to their service under the sanction of a solemn oath. Deeply moved by the expression of confidence and personal attachment which has called me to this service, I am sure my gratitude can make no better return than the pledge I now give before God and these witnesses, of unreserved and complete devotion to the interests and welfare of those who have honored me.

SOME NATIONAL DANGERS.

I deem it fitting on this occasion while indicating the opinions I hold concerning public questions of present importance to also briefly refer to the existence of certain conditions and tendencies among our people which seem to menace the integrity and usefulness of their government. While every American citizen must contemplate with the utmost pride and enthusiasm the growth and expansion of our country, the sufficiency of our institutions to stand against the rudest shocks of violence, the wonderful thrift and enterprise of our people and the demonstrated superiority of our free government, it behooves us to constantly watch for every symptom of insidious infirmity that threatens our national vigor. The strong man who in the confidence of sturdy health, courts the sternest activities of life and rejoices in the hardihood of constant labor, may still have lurking near his vitals the unheeded disease that lures him to sudden collapse. It cannot be doubted that our stupendous achievements as a people and our country's robust strength have given rise to a heedlessness of those laws governing our national health which we can no more evade than human life can escape the laws of God and Nature.

THE CURRENCY.

Manifestly nothing is more vital to our supremacy as a nation and the beneficent purposes of our government than a sound and stable currency. Its exposure to degradation should at once arouse to activity the most enlightened statesmanship; and the danger of depreciation in the purchasing power of the wages paid to toil should furnish the strongest incentive to prompt and conservative precaution.

In dealing with our present embarrassing situation as related to this subject, we will be wise if we temper our confidence and faith in our national strength and resources with the frank concession that even these will not permit us to defy with impunity the inexorable laws of finance and trade. At the same time, in our efforts to adjust differences of opinion, we should be free from intolerance or passion, and our judgments should be unmoved by alluring phrases and unvexed by selfish interests. I am confident that such an approach to the judgment will result in prudent and effective remedial legislation. In the meantime, so far as the executive branch of the government can intervene, none of the powers with which it is invested will be withheld when their exercise is deemed necessary to maintain our national credit or avert financial disaster.

THE DANGER OF PATERNALISM.

Clearly related to the exaggerated confidence in our country's greatness, which tends to a disregard of the rules of national safety, another danger confronts us, not less serious. I refer to the prevalence of a popular disposition to expect from the operation of government especial and direct individual advantages. The verdict of our voters which condemned the injury of maintaining protection for protection's sake enjoins upon the people's servants the duty of exposing and destroying the brood of kindred evils which are the unwholesome progeny of paternalism. This is the bane of Republican institutions and the constant peril of a government by the people. It degrades to the purposes of wily craft the plan of rule our fathers established and bequeathed to us as an object of our love and veneration. It perverts the patriotic sentiment of our countrymen and tempts to a pitiful calculation of the sordid gain to be derived from their government's maintenance. It undermines the self reliance of our people and substitutes in its place dependence upon government favoritism. It stifles the spirit of true Americanism and stupefies every ennobling trait of American citizenship. The lessons of paternalism ought to be learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically and cheerfully support their government, its functions do not include the support of the people.

The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens, to aid ill advised or languishing enterprise in which they have no concern.

EXTRAVAGANT PENSIONS.

It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure, which overlaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotic service and prostitutes to vicious uses the people's prompt and generous impulses to aid those disabled in their country's defense.

Every thoughtful American must realize the importance of checking at its beginning any tendency in public or private station to regard frugality and economy as virtues which we may safely outgrow. The toleration of this idea results in the waste of the people's money by their chosen servants and encourages prodigality and extravagance in the home life of our country. Under our scheme of government, waste of public money is a crime against the citizens and the contempt of our people for economy and frugality in their personal affairs, deplorably saps the strength and sturdiness of our national character. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity and that this should be measured by the rules of strict economy: and it is usually clear that frugality among the people is the best guaranty of a contented and strong support of free institutions.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office, instead of being the rewards of partisan activity, are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political action the demoralizing madness for spoils, civil service reform has found a place in our public policy and laws. The benefits already gained through this instrumentality and the further usefulness it promises, entitle it to the hearty support and encouragement of all who desire to see our public service well performed or who hope for the elevation of political sentiment and the purification of political methods.

CONCERNING TRUSTS.

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed with a purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. Legitimate strife in business should not be superceded by any forced concession to the demands of combinations that have the power to destroy; nor should the people to be served lose the benefit of cheapness which usually results from wholesome competition. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness.

To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by Federal power, the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and exactions.

AGAINST SOUTHERN OUTRAGES.

Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found and unimpaired by race or color, it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

THE INDIANS.

Our relations with the Indians located within our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance and in our dealings with them to honestly and considerately guard their rights and interests. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and education, self supporting and independent citizenship. In the meantime as the nation's wards they should be promptly defended against the cupidity of designing men and shielded from every influence or temptation that retards their advancement.

TARIFF REFORM.

The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of Federal taxation. The agents they have chosen to carry out their purposes are bound by their promises not less than by the command of their masters to devote themselves unremittingly to this service. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wisely and without vindictiveness. Our mission is not punishment, but the rectification of wrongs. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. If we exact from unwilling minds acquiescence in the theory of an honest distribution of the fund of governmental beneficence treasured up for all we but insist upon a principle which underlies our free institutions. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we but show them how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity. When we proclaim that the necessity for revenue to support the government furnishes the only justification for taxing people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing powers; and when we seek to reinstate the self-confident and business enterprise of our citizens, by discrediting an abject dependence upon governmental favor and strive to stimulate these elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement, anxiety for the redemption of the pledges which my party has made and solicitude for the complete justification of the trust that the people have reposed in us, constrain me to remind those with whom I am to co-operate that we can succeed in doing the work which has been especially set before us only by the most sincere, harmonious and disinterested effort. Even if insuperable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability.

A SACRED PLEDGE.

The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States, not only impressively defines the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall, to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty, preserve the constitution by loyally protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints if attacked by impatience and restlessness and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of State and the people.

Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which wait me. I have, however, been saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and the counsel and co-operation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in cabinet places, or will represent the people in their legislative halls. I find, also, much comfort in remembering that my countrymen are just and generous and in the assurance that they will not condemn those who, by sincere devotion to their service, deserve their forbearance and approval.

Above all, I know there is a Supreme Being, who rules the affairs of men, and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know He will not turn from us now if we humbly and reverently seek His powerful aid.

HOW IT WAS RECEIVED.

The feature about the inaugural was the clear, steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gesture.

His reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given the tariff section of his remarks.

The President began the delivery of his address about 1:30 o'clock and it occupied twenty-five minutes.

TAKING THE OATH.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the Chief Justice who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. Chief-Justice Fuller and the other persons near the President removed their hats and with bared heads listened to the taking of the oath of office, which was pronounced by Chief-Justice Fuller, in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible. The ceremony performed, the line of procession was quickly re-formed, way was made for the immediate members of the presidential party to return to the Capitol building and then the spectators on the stand crowded pell mell after the party in haste to get out of the cold and warm their benumbed extremities within the building.

After the delivery of the Inaugural Address, President Cleveland and ex-President Harrison returned to the chamber, repairing at once to Mr. Morton's private room, where an elaborate buffet lunch was ready and was speedily enjoyed.

At 3 o'clock Mr. Harrison and Mrs. McKee bade the assembled party farewell and took their carriage to go to ex-Postmaster-General Wanamaker's residence for lunch and later the station for their departure for Indianapolis. As they walked through the public vestibule, he was given a hand-clap by the newspaper men present and responded by raising his hat.

Mr. Harrison was closely followed in his leave-taking by Mr. Morton, who drove away with Senator Teller. After spending a few minutes in the parlor, President Cleveland, on the arm of Chairman Berret, accompanied by General Schofield, proceeded to the reviewing stand and took his place there, together with the members of his cabinet.

When darkness fell on the scene, President Cleveland was almost the last to leave the stand, returned to the White House and sat down to a family dinner. There were present the President and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Perrine, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr and Mrs. Lamont, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Lamont's cousin and guest, Private-secretary Thurber and Misses Bessie and Julian Lamont.

Ex-President Harrison left Washington for Indianapolis on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio at 5:40 this afternoon. He was accompanied to the station by acting Secretary-of-State Wharton, Secretary-of-the-Treasury Foster, Secretary-of-War Elkins, Secretary-of-the-Navy Tracey, Secretary-of-Agriculture Rusk, Postmaster-General Wanamaker and Attorney-General Miller. The cabinet officers, with the exception of Secretary Noble, were accompanied by their wives.

THE GREAT PARADE.

Tammany Tigers, Mugwumps and Ex-Confederates in Line.

At the conclusion of the inaugural address, the firing of a gun brought the commands of the first grand division to attention, and amid the booming of the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns from the batteries of the Washington barracks, the Washington Navy Yard and Fort Myer, Va., President Cleveland and his escort moved rapidly towards the White House followed by the inaugural procession.

The reviewing stand, designated by an immense flag flying above it, was situated immediately in front of the Executive Mansion

and on the south side of Pennsylvania avenue. Acres of humanity surging like a sea occupied every available spot of ground in the vicinity and as the President made his appearance another cheer signaled his presence and was taken up and re-echoed down the avenues and by-ways like the roar of a troubled ocean.

With head erect and standing firmly with his impassive features facing the procession, President Cleveland reviewed the military, civic and political organizations that made up the line of march. The first popular outburst came when Governor Robert E. Pattison of Pennsylvania passed in front of the reviewing stand, followed by his staff and the National guard of the state of Pennsylvania. The popular Democrat, twice Governor of the Keystone State, and recently himself prominently discussed as a presidential candidate, awoke all enthusiasm of the "Triumphant Democracy" and was frequently compelled to turn and bow his acknowledgment to the ovations he received.

After a loud huzza from 10,000 southern throats welcomed the appearance of a soldierly-looking gentleman who, with his staff, headed the Third brigade. It was General Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, ex-Governor of the historic old Commonwealth and nephew of the idol of the Southern army, General Robert E. Lee. The Stuart Horse Guards and the Ashby Light Horse cavalry acted as General Lee's escort, and the ex-Governor wore the full uniform of the First Virginia regiment of Volunteer cavalry—blue trousers, a coat of the traditional gray, and a helmet with a yellow plume. In quick succession came Governor Morris of Connecticut and his staff, and the youthful Governor of Massachusetts, William E. Russell. No ovation of the day exceeded that accorded to the young Democratic Governor of the Bay State, who has become doubly famous because of the generous toast pronounced but forty eight hours ago to Governor McKinley of Ohio.

Following in regular order came the governors of other States, with staffs, State national guards, the most attractive of which were the famous Fencibles of Ft. Worth, Texas, the G. A. R. departments, Democratic clubs from all over the country, and many other political organizations.

The great enthusiasm of the hour was reserved for the "Tammany Society of New York." At the national capitol the political importance of Tammany has always been appreciated and the magnificent bearing of this organization, almost military in its bearing and thoroughly military in its discipline and its methods, provoked the admiration even of its opponents. The organization was 930 strong, every district sending its full quota of 100 men. Every brave wore a handsome badge of silk with the letters and pictures displayed woven in it. At the top was an American Indian and the words "Tammany Hall." Just below was an American flag with the tiger's head in the center and the inscription "Inauguration of Cleveland and Stevenson, March 4, 1893," and at the bottom a picture of the national capitol. The organization in four divisions with Major Gilroy, grand sachem of the Tammany society in the van. A sachem marched in full regalia and Sagamore Wm. H. Dobbs carried the Liberty Cap which is used at all Fourth of July celebrations. The ordinary braves wore silk hats and black or dark overcoats, and every one wore also the handsome silk badge described. The Tammany legion was headed by the organizations of the Second, Sixth, Fourteenth and Twenty-fourth districts, which made the best records at the last election. Their music was furnished by 230 musicians, composing the Thirteenth regiment band of Brooklyn, Jaeger's band, Conterno's Fourteenth regiment band and Crowley's Eighth regiment band.

THE INAUGURAL BALL.

The Tribute of Politics to Society a Brilliant Gathering.

It was twenty minutes to 10 o'clock when Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at the Pension office building, accompanied by a retinue of friends. Without going to the rooms reserved for them, the President and his wife started on a tour of the ball room. The President led the way on the arm of General Schofield, while Mrs. Cleveland followed under the escort of Justice Gray of the Supreme Court.

The Vice President's party arrived at the hour of 10, and a circuit of the hall was made in a manner similar to that of the Presidential party.

The programme for the concert, promenade and dancing was as follows:

Grand Inaugural March, "The Great Republic." (Written for the occasion and dedicated to Mr. Cleveland) Fanciulli Band and Orchestra.
Symphonic poem, "Les Preludes" .... Liszt
Grand selection, "The Merchant of Venice," .... Pinsuti
Fantasie Comique, "Trip to Mars" .... Fanciulli
Waltz, "Christmas Eve" .... Johns
Lancers, "Fencing Master" .... DeKoven
Polka, "May Bells" .... Santelmann
Promenade, "Czarine" .... Canno
Lancers, "Isle of Champagne" .... Faust
Waltz, "Polar Star" .... Waldteufel
Schottische, "Country Band" .... Smith
Promenade, "Divertissement Espanol" .... Desormes
Lancers, "Road to Moscow" .... DeLotz
Waltz, "La Cigale" .... Audran
Promenade, "Bal Costume" .... Rubenstein
Polka, "Jolly Students' March" .... Fahrbach
Waltz, "Bachelors' Favorite" .... Williams
Promenade, "New York" .... Fanciulli
York, "One Heart, One Soul" .... Strauss
Lancers, "Robin Hood" .... DeKoven
Waltz, "Espana" .... Waldteufel
Polka, "High School Cadet March" .... Sousa

Precisely at 12 o'clock the band struck up "Home, Sweet Home" and the assemblage quietly dispersed. The whole proceedings were marked by a staid and stately decorum more characteristic of an ancient minuet than of a modern ball.

Whatever change of administration may occur, it seems that the Pension building will be the National ball room of the future. Cleveland's inauguration and Harrison's election were each considerably the most successful balls held in this building, but neither of them compared in splendor to the ball held there to-night. Much of the spectacular success of the affair was doubtless due to the modern developments in the use of electricity, of which full advantage was taken. The scene was fairy-like, scent of flowers, the combined radiance of myriads of electric globes, the dainty blending of green and gold and white, sparkling fountains of tinted water, perfect harmony of musical instruments and what was to many the most interesting features of all, toilets of surpassing taste and magnificence, all combined to make a spectacle that will be carried for many years in the minds of those who witnessed it in its fullness.

It is estimated 12,000 persons attended the affair, but only a small proportion of these took part in the dancing.

The Naval Review.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The department has received answers from all the governments invited to participate in the great naval display in honor of the discovery of America to be held in Hampton Roads and New York harbor in May. In response to dispatches of inquiry from the State department sent last Saturday to the five nations that had not acknowledged the invitations, three declinations and two acceptances have been received. Austria, Turkey and Greece, including Roumania and Servia, are obliged to decline the invitation to participate, the reason given in each case being that no vessels are available.

Germany and Russia, the other two dilatory powers, accept. Germany will send two armed cruisers, Kaiserin Augusta and See-adler. Russia will send a large fleet and will probably have the largest representation of any nation in the ceremonies. The Russian fleet will include the first-class armored cruisers Dimitri Srogi and General Admiral and the corvette Rynda with Vice-admiral Kozenakoff commanding. Two or three other vessels will leave Cronstadt when the ice yields. They will probably be the battle-ship Emperor Nicholas and the armored cruisers Nachimoff and Pamiate Azcowa.

Great Britain has accepted the invitation, but the fleet has not been definitely selected. The flagship Blake and several vessels of the Atlantic squadron will be present, and it is probable that one or two better cruisers will also come over.

Italy will send the Etna, Bauson and Dogali, and perhaps the transport Eridano.

Spain will be represented by the cruisers Reina Regenta and Infanta Isabel and the gunboat Espana. The Duke of Veragua will sail for America with his suite on April 7.

France has virtually accepted the invitation to participate, but no vessels have yet been designated.

Brazil will send the ironclad Aquidaban and the cruisers Republica and Tiradentes.

From the Netherlands will come one frigate of the first class, the Vanspeyk.

Hayti has not returned a definite answer to the invitation, because of the absence of the president and cabinet, but it has no vessels to send, while Uruguay has declined on the ground that no vessels are available.

An Offer of Gold.

DENVER, March 2.—The Denver clearing house to-day adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas, reliable information has been received that a report has gained circulation in the east that the Colorado banks and especially the Denver banks, are hoarding gold, and as such report is untrue, and in our opinions, circulated for the purpose of injuring the cause of silver; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Denver Clearing House association hereby pledges itself to exchange with the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States $1,000,000 in gold coin for a like amount of legal tender notes, the legal tender notes to be delivered in Denver at the time of such transfer."

The secretary of the Denver Clearing House association is instructed to send a telegram to the Honorable Senators Henry M. Teller and E. O. Wolcott in the name of the Denver Clearing House association to the following effect:

You are authorized to offer, on behalf of the national banks of Denver, to the Secretary of the Treasury $1,000,000 in gold coin in exchange for a like amount of legal tender notes, the exchange and delivery to be made in Denver, this offer to stand good for one week from this date.

Lieutenant Peary Interviewed.

CHICAGO, March 2.—"I have no idea what surrounds the North Pole, and no man can theorize on it with anything like certainty behind him." So spoke Lieutenant Peary to-day at the Grand Pacific. "We will fit up our expedition at Philadelphia and New York," said he when he was asked to tell something of his preparations and his expedition, "and we will sail from one of these ports—I do not yet know which—in June. The vessel will be a small steamer or whaler about the same size as the one I used on my other expedition, and will be manned by a crew of about thirty or thirty-five men. My own proper party will consist of ten picked men. I propose to carry with me only strong, vigorous men physically, and men of intelligence and education. It is my opinion that men of this character are alone capable of accomplishing much good work of this sort. The ship carrying us will proceed directly to Bowdoin Bay, where I built my house last trip. This spot is 77.45 degrees north latitude and about 70 west longitude, in a direct line about eight hundred miles from the North Pole. Here the ship will leave me and my party. After we have landed all the supplies and material we have brought with us the ship will return to New York. At the end of two years it will make the voyage north again and will find us there ready to return to New York in it, after doing what we started out to do, or at least having made a praiseworthy attempt at it.

"The first thing we will do on landing, and after our material is on shore, will be to build a house. We will land in Bowdoin bay the latter end of July, and at once set to work to complete our quarters and make a depot of supplies. We will spend the winter in those quarters and we will not be idle, for there will be plenty of work for us to do in surveying the country. In the summer of 1894 the start will be made for the extreme north and then will be the hard work."

"What are you after, what do you expect to find?"

"We are not going after the North Pole exactly, we may come upon it, but the mere fact of finding one's self at that point is not the chief consideration. I found on my last trip up there that beyond the northern line of Greenland, farther to the north, was a great mass of land. This was in direct contravention of former theories. What is that land? How far north does it extend? Is it merely a small island, or is it something more important? These are all interesting questions. This northern land is divided from Greenland by a strait. We will cross that strait and push our exploration beyond it through that land as far as we can. We hope to define its boundaries and say what it is. This we hope to do and to return to our depot at Bowdoin bay in ample time to be met by our ship in 1895."

Women as Inventors.

The fact that about 400 applications for patents were made last year by women is an indication of how thoroughly the gentler sex is entering into the practical activities of modern life. Many of these applications relate to such industries as textile manufactures and railway and electrical devices. The unselfish spirit of the fair inventors is exhibited by the fact that among the products of their genius are improved braces, buttonhole flower holders, self attaching neckties, sleeve links and trousers splash preventors. Man is no longer sole lord of creation.—New York Press.

HIS BUSY DAY.

How the President Passed the Last Day of His Administration.

A ROUND OF FAREWELLS.

The Last Cabinet Meeting—The Diplomatic Corps Pay Their Respects in a Body—The Parting With Secretary Halford.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last day of the outgoing executive is always a busy and fatiguing one, and President Harrison's experience to-day but serves to emphasize the truth of this statement. At an earlier hour than usual, the President was at his desk going over the business ready for his examination and approval. He was subjected, however, to constant interruptions until a late hour in the afternoon, and that he was able to make any progress at all in his work, proved his unusual powers of application.

Before the hour for opening the house to the public the President received a number of callers, chiefly senators and representatives who were interested in the measures on his desk awaiting his signature. A few of them however, called merely to say goodbye.

Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine of the Senate, accompanied by Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom, the committee of arrangements for the inauguration to-morrow, called to perfect the last details of the programme. Later, Indiana people who are in office, to the number of half a dozen or so, called to bid the President farewell, and this was one of the hardest experiences of the day.

After the exchange of calls with Mr. Cleveland and his brief but touching leave-taking of his cabinet, the President received the members of the diplomatic corps who called in a body to say farewell. Nearly every member of the corps was present.

In the intervals between these semi-public functions the President was called upon to furnish his autograph to numerous seekers. In the corridor outside waited a woman interested in behalf of an unfortunate prisoner whose application for pardon was pending. The President was compelled to inform her that the case not being a capital one with a sentence to be executed before 12 o'clock to-morrow he could not possibly find the time to consider it.

After lunch the crowd thinned out and the President was left largely to himself. At 3 o'clock he bade adieu to Major Halford who then took the train for New York. This was quite a trial to both of them. Neither is much given to manifesting any emotion, but they are possessed with sentimental natures which were stirred to their depths by the severance of relations which had existed many years and which during the past four years had been as intimate as those between brothers. The little folks, Benjamin and Mary McKee, in charge of their governess, made the rounds of the house before the hour of closing, saying good-bye to the clerks and employees and expressing their regret over the coming separation quite prettily.

In the evening President Harrison received and accepted the resignations of Assistant-Secretary-of-the-Treasury Gear and Solicitor-of-the-Treasury Hepburn. These officers are members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress and had to sever their relations with the government to-day. At 8 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner "en famille" by President Harrison and Mrs. McKee. Mr. McKee, Lieutenant Parker and Mrs. Dimick were the only other persons present. The affair was entirely informal and the meal was partaken of in the private dining room.

To-morrow morning President Harrison will go to the Capitol riding with President-elect Cleveland. President Cleveland will go to the room of the Vice-President and remain until the hour for the ceremonies to begin, while President Harrison accompanied by the members of his cabinet, will spend the last half hour of his term in the President's room disposing of the closing business of Congress. When he returns to the White House it will be as a private citizen, and for the purpose of removing the last of his personal effects prior to his departure for Indianapolis.

The Last Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour to-day. All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of half an hour's conference the President arose and in a few words bade them good-by. He thanked them for the loyal support they had always given him and attributed much of the success of his administration to their wise councils, faithful services and devotion to their country's highest good. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him and wished for each one happiness and success in all their undertakings. He then shook hands with each in turn and in a voice which betrayed emotion bade them good-by.

52D CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The Sundry Civil appropriation bill consumed the time of the House to-day. There was a fight over the New York custom house provision and over the World's Columbian Exposition amendment.

There was great confusion, the speaker being obliged over and over again to appeal to members to preserve order and directing the occupants of the galleries to do so. But request and direction were equally unavailing. There was a constant din and few members who were removed more than a couple of feet from the disputants could hear a word of what was uttered.

The bill to prescribe the number of district attorneys in the judicial district of Oklahoma was passed over the president's veto—178 to 5[illegible].

The Senate amendments to the Postoffice appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference.

Mr. Holman submitted the conference report on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill. After considerable debate and amid much confusion, the conference report was agreed to—yeas 13[illegible], nays 159. But it is a disagreeing report.

The World's Fair amendments then came in for their share of discussion. Mr. Holman demanded the previous question on non-concurring in the Senate amendments—not agreed to. Then Mr. Bailey came forward as a filibusterer and raised the point of no quorum on Mr. Holman's motion. A call of the House was ordered, pending which a motion was made by Mr. Boutelle that the House take a recess until 8 o'clock. Mr. Bailey made the point of order that this motion could not be entertained as the House was without a quorum.

Mr. Boutelle—I thought it would not do violence to the conscience of the gentleman from Texas, to make a little motion for a recess.

Mr. Bailey—You would do no violence to the conscience of the gentleman from Maine, because he has none.

A call of the house was ordered.

At 7:30 196 members responded to their names and further proceeding under the call was dispensed with, and Mr. Holman withdrew his demand for the previous question.

Mr. Hitt offered an amendment providing that nothing in the previous sundry civil act shall be construed so as to prevent the payment of the just and reasonable expenses of officers connected with the government exhibit at the World's Fair. Rejected.

Mr. Durborow moved to concur in Senate amendment providing for the government exhibit at the World's Columbian exposition. Lost—57 to 96.

Mr. Hopkins moved to concur in Senate amendment appropriating $286,375 for the World's Columbian commission.

Mr. Springer advocated the motion, which was opposed by Mr. Sayers.

Before the motion was disposed of the hour of 8 o'clock arrived, the hour appointed for the house to do tribute to the memory of the late Senator Kenna of West Virginia.

The Sundry civil appropriation bill was again taken up and the Senate amendments relative to the World's Fair were unanimously non-concurred in. This was done in order to facilitate the transportation of business. The bill was again sent to conference.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri presented the conference report on the Legislative appropriation bill. It was agreed to.

The unfinished business was the motion of Mr. Stump of Maryland to suspend the rules and pass the Senate bill to facilitate the enforcement of the Immigration and Contract Labor laws. The motion was agreed to—93 to 32.

The Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

At 12:40 a. m. the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate were crowded with visitors all the day, but there was little in the proceedings to interest them. The Postoffice appropriation bill, which had been partly considered yesterday, was completed to-day, the paragraph in relation to the southern fast mail having been modified so as to leave the whole question to the discretion of the Postmaster General.

The Postoffice appropriation bill was followed by the Indian appropriation bill. This latter contained an amendment, reported from the Committee on Appropriations, appropriating $8,500,000 to pay the Cherokees for the lands ceded by them in the Indian territory lying between Oklahoma and Kansas. The amendment provoked some discussion, but was eventually agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Deficiency bill, which was considered until 6 p. m., when a recess was taken till 8 o'clock to-night.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed its session at 8 p. m., and the reading of the Deficiency bill was proceeded with, occupying about an hour. All the amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to without question, except the one to pay the assignees of John Roach $28,160 for labor and material furnished in completing the dispatch boat Dolphin, action on which was reserved. Mr. Pasco offered an amendment for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the State of Florida (for expenses incurred in the Florida Indian wars).

After discussion, the point of order was overruled and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Carey offered an amendment changing the boundaries of the National Yellowstone park. This was ruled out of order. After several amendments had been adopted the bill passed, and the senate at 12:30 adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—When the House met at 11 o'clock the galleries were crowded with visitors, but the attendance of members on the floor was not unusually large. Mr. Sayers moved to suspend the rules and nonconcur in the Senate amendments to the General Deficiency appropriation bill. Agreed to, and the bill went to conference.

Mr. Holman submitted the disagreeing conference report on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, and the report was agreed to.

Mr. Durborow moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment providing for the government exhibit at the World's Fair. After debate the question was put on Mr. Durborow's motion to recede. The motion was lost—yeas 123, nays 141.

Pending further action on the Sundry Civil bill Mr. Herbert submitted the conference report on the Agricultural appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Henderson submitted the conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill. The report was agreed to and the consideration of the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was resumed. The World's Fair amendments were disagreed to and the bill was again sent to conference.

The House then took a recess until 8 p. m.

At the evening session there was not a quorum present. Mr. Sayers submitted the conference report on the General Deficiency bill. The main point of disagreement was the Senate amendment for the payment of the French spoliation claims. The bill was resubmitted to the Conference committee. The conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill was then presented by Mr. Peel (Dem.) of Arkansas. The chief item of dispute between the two houses was the Senate amendment relative to the Cherokee bill. Pending discussion, the conference report on the Deficiency bill was agreed to. This leaves but two appropriation bills, the Sundry Civil and Indian to be agreed upon in conference.

SENATE.

The last legislative day of the Fifty-second Congress opened in the Senate with crowded galleries and a pretty full attendance of senators. The first business that came up for action was the conference report on the Legislative appropriation bill. The report was read in full without yielding much information as to what it all means.

Mr. Cullom expressed his surprise and regret at learning (not from the report, but from the Senator in charge of the bill) that the Senate conferees had "given way," on an item inserted by the Senate, making provision for temporary clerk hire in the office of the Chicago Sub-treasury, which was absolutely necessary to run the office. Mr. Dawes, in charge of the bill, said that they had yielded to necessity rather than to reason.

Mr. Teller in order to prove the ability and desire of the West to help the government, read a dispatch which he had received from the Clearing House association of Denver, Colo., offering to exchange a million dollars in gold coin for one million dollars in legal tender notes. He said that he had communicated this dispatch to the Secretary of the Treasury and had received this answer:

"Will receive gold in Denver. Amount of express charges on currency will be $150, which Denver parties will have to pay. The gold will be sent through the postoffice at no cost to the government. If I should pay express charges it will be equivalent to paying a premium on gold, a thing I do not like to do. CHAS. FOSTER."

Mr. Teller's response to this (entirely on his own responsibility) was: "I don't think the Denver banks will pay the expense you mention. I can see no reason why they should."

In view of that correspondence he thought that the pretended strain of the Treasury Department was entirely unfounded. He was authoritatively informed that several millions of gold could be had in that same way from the extreme West if the Treasury Department desired it. If the West did not get all it wanted in appropriation bills, it contributed more to the growth of the country than any other section.

The vote was then taken and the conference report on the Legislative bill was agreed to—yeas 42, nays 21.

The conference report on the Postoffice appropriation bill was presented. It was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 25.

The conference report on the Agricultural bill was presented and passed without question.

Then the conference report on the Naval appropriation bill was presented, read and agreed to.

The McGarrahan bill was then taken up for consideration, the vote being yeas 46, nays 8.

The credentials of William N. Roach, Senator-elect from North Dakota, for the full term of six years from March 4, 1893, were presented and placed on file.

House Joint Resolution authorizing the State of Wisconsin to place in Statuary hall at the Capitol the statue of Pere Marquette was reported and passed. The House bill to continue the duties of 35 percent. on linen containing 100 threads per square inch (the rate now approved by law) was passed with an amendment making it take effect in 1895 instead of 1894.

Senator Hoar then called up the measure from the House, announcing that it had passed over the President's veto, the bill providing for a district attorney and a marshal for the Central district of Alabama.

Senators Hoar and Pugh stated that the veto was based on a misapprehension of the provisions of the bill. It was passed over the veto—yeas 58, nays 1 (Frye), and therefore becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto.

The McGarrahan claim bill was taken up and passed. It now goes to the President.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 3:40 a. m.—The conferees upon the Sundry Civil bill have reached an agreement as to the World's Fair items, the only remaining points of dispute. The two Houses will probably remain in session all night.

Why Harrison Opposed a Bond Issue.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Telegraphing his paper on the subject of a new bond issue and the attitude of the outgoing administration, the Washington correspondent of The Mail and Express to-day gives what he states is to be the substance of an utterance to-day by President Harrison thus: "I said to those gentlemen when they urged me to issue bonds, for the buying of gold for the treasury, this matter is virtually in your hands. You can stop exporting gold if you will. To decrease the imports of general merchandise and use home products will change our international balance from a debtor to a creditor balance. The country is rich in everything that she needs. She ought to draw gold from all other nations, just as the Boos citizens. There is no necessity for more bonds. I am pledged to maintain the parity of gold and silver. They are both at par. Thus my pledge is redeemed. If necessary to maintain this parity, I would issue not only $25,000,000 of bonds but $100,000,000 or $200,000,000, and the parity shall be maintained at noon of March 4. After that the responsibility will rest on my successor. There is no necessity for more bonds during my administration and none shall be issued."

A Brutal Crime.

DENVER, March 4.—One of the most brutal as well as revolting crimes in the history of Denver resulted this evening in the arrest of Mrs. Conceta Sabetino and her 8-year old boy Nicholas. One or both of them, the police have been unable to determine which, had taken Tony Sabetino, a 10-year old girl, burned her all over the back and limbs with hot flatirons, burned her with a red hot poker in vital parts and then hanged her to a hook in the house. The opportune arrival of a neighbor saved the child's life for a time, but physicians say she cannot possibly live. The only explanation given by the woman is that the child was not modest enough in her behavior. Both are locked up in the county jail. The woman says the boy did the work, while the boy claims he only placed the rope about the girl's neck.

A Stubborn Contest.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Ed. Smith of Denver defeated Joe Goddard of Australia in the eighteenth round to-night. The purse was $10,000, loser to get $2,500. The fight was hotly contested and very even.

Before the battle Smith seemed nervous and shaky and the odds seemed to be in Goddard's favor. Goddard drew first blood in the first round, and seemed to have the advantage until the sixth round. Eight rounds of hard fighting followed in which both suffered about equally, but in the thirteenth and fourteenth the bell alone saved Smith from defeat. In the next two rounds little was done, both being nearly exhausted and out of wind. The seventeenth was decidedly in Smith's favor. In the eighteenth Smith was the aggressor and soon delivered a knockout blow. The time of fight was 1 hour and 20 minutes.

The result proved the greatest surprise pugilistic circles have experienced for many years, even greater than the Sullivan-Corbett fight. From beginning to end the Denver boy showed that he was nervy to the backbone, and the fact that he fought Goddard with the Australian's own tactics shows that he never lost confidence in his ability to win.

SOUTHERN WINDS.

Tornadoes Sweep Through Georgia and Mississippi.

MANY TOWNS DESTROYED.

A Large Number of Killed and Wounded—Village and Town Share the Devastation—Freaks of the Tornado.

MERIDIAN, Miss., March 4.—The havoc wrought by the cyclones in this section last night is incalculable. The scene at Marion, Miss., beggars description. Ruin and devastation marks the cyclone's deadly march. Where once stood happy homes now nothing remains save perhaps a few stray pieces of timber. Giant trees lay locked and interlocked, uprooted and wrenched off to bear witness to the storm's fury.

The cyclone struck Marion at about 6 p. m., traveling around the southwest to northeast. It is described by eye witnesses as a whirling ball of fire and traveled in a zigzag course. The main track was 300 yards, and everything in that track was swept away, wreckage of houses being scattered for miles along its course. That the loss to human life is not greater is something wonderful, but can be accounted for in part by the fact that the cyclone struck only the northern portion of the town, which is not so densely populated. The houses of Mr. Millard R. Hasselle, J. Harrison, George Nailor, Mrs. Mahan, Mrs. Barnett and the Meadows homestead were demolished and many of their occupants received fatal or serious injuries. Several other houses were blown down.

One peculiarity of the cyclone was that at Marion, where it had only fairly started, the track was about 300 feet wide, gradually extending until it reached a half mile, then gradually narrowing until when it reached Toomsuba it had decreased to a hundred yards.

OTHER CYCLONES.

Pachuta, Miss., on the New Orleans and Northeastern railway, twenty-seven miles south of Meridian, was visited by a destructive cyclone at 6:30 last night which did considerable damage. It traveled in an easterly direction, originating near Major M. F. Berrie's mills west of Pachuta. A few negro cabins between the starting point and Pachuta were wrecked. Fire added horror to the scene, but the inmates escaped unhurt.

News reached here to-night that the cyclone struck Barnett station on the Queen and Crescent railroad, wrecking every building in the place and killing fourteen people and injuring twenty others. The family of Daniel Barnett, eight in number, were instantly killed. A relief party has gone to the scene.

DAMAGES IN GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 4.—Last night a terrible wind storm swept across several counties fifty miles north of Columbus, doing great damage and causing considerable loss of life. The storm came up from the northwest and struck Greenville, the county seat of Merryweather county, about 8:30 o'clock, demolishing the business portion of the town and a great number of the dwellings. Thirty-eight stores and dwellings are reported to have been blown down and but three houses in the whole town are intact. Every house was damaged to a greater or less extent, only one person was killed, a negro woman. No one was injured.

Odessa, a small town near Greenville, is reported to have been completely swept away. Six persons were killed.

At New Woodbury, ten miles east of Greenville, houses were blown down and trees uprooted. Two negroes and one white child were killed. Many are reported to be seriously wounded.

Advices received from Piedmont, Pike county, a few miles distant from Molena, report that only two houses out of twenty remain standing. A lady named Hawkins was killed and her parents badly wounded. A most everyone in the town was wounded to some extent.

CAMP NEWS.

A Miner Badly Frozen—The Pharmacist at Work.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, March 4.—John Connors, a miner, 45 years of age, working for Dr. Lauterman on Bull mountain, while temporarily insane left his cabin night before last dressed only in his underclothing, and with bare feet he wandered all night over the mountain. When found he was overcome with cold. His feet were so badly frozen they will have to be amputated.

The Pharmacist mine is running with a full force of men, notwithstanding the strike. The places of the strikers are all filled and many applications over. It is feared the strike will develop great unpleasantness between the men and mine owners.

The Car Coupling Bill Signed.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—President Harrison approved the Car Coupler bill to-day, and the pen with which he signed was presented to Mr. E. A. Mosley, secretary of the Interstate Commerce commission.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, March 4.—In the House Mr. Thomas of Gilpin moved that the resolution of Mr. Jenks of Eagle offered yesterday in relation to the exclusion from the floor of W. L. Kerr and all matters relating thereto be stricken from the record. Carried. A resolution by Mr. Hunter of Arapahoe providing for night sessions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights, was carried.

A protest was read from the Chamber of Commerce, Colorado Springs, against the proposed division of El Paso county.

The bill for the relief of Robt. T. Willets, clerk of the old House, and allowing him $100, was allowed.

Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

The Senate had barely a quorum this morning. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. Senate Bill No. 261, in relation to the establishment of the land commission, was considered.

A motion by Senator B. L. Smith to recall one of his bills from the Committee on Corporations was debated at length, brought out charges of attempt to smother from several sources, and was finally defeated.

The invitation from the Anti-Capital Punishment society to join in the meeting at the Tabor was accepted, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum..... $6 00 Six months..... $3 00
Three months.... 1 50 | One month..... 50

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
Per annum..... $1 25 Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50

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All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Tuesday noon.

W. A. PLATT, Editor. H. A. RISLEY, Manager.

"WELCOME THE COMING GUEST."

Since Saturday afternoon Grover Cleveland has been President of the United States. As the President, duly chosen by a majority of electors according to the provisions of our Constitution, he is entitled to the respect with which every loyal citizen should regard the official head of the nation. In all his acts which make for the public good he should receive the hearty support of all good citizens. In his relations with foreign governments especially he should be backed by a united nation in all measures for upholding our national honor and dignity.

So much as this is due to every President from all good Americans. The right of private judgment is of course reserved, and the right of private and public criticism; but it is neither good sense nor good politics to be continually carping at every act of an administration whose head belongs to the opposite party. We expect that President Cleveland will do his best to give the country a good administration; and if he does, he should receive at least the credit of an honest purpose.

One great advantage Mr. Cleveland has over every one of his predecessors: he has been President before, and comes back to the office after an interval of four years, in which he has had time to review carefully the measures of his own and the succeeding administration, to weigh the worth of his party associates and of public men in the opposite party, and to watch the effect of legislation upon the country's prosperity. We believe that Mr. Cleveland has learned a great deal in the past eight years; that he has learned much even in the past four years; and that he is, therefore, much better equipped for the office than he was in 1885 or 1889.

That the President intends a rather different sort of administration from his previous one is shown by the selection of his Cabinet. Eight years ago he knew very few public men. He called into his Cabinet the three Democratic Senators who had the highest reputations for forensic ability. Every one of them, when put into executive office, proved a dismal failure. This time he has chosen only one man for what we may term "academic" reasons—Mr. Carlisle; and everyone recognizes that Mr. Carlisle is a much abler man than either Bayard or Garland, and will probably make a better Secretary than Lamar. All the other Cabinet officers, except Judge Gresham, have been chosen because Mr. Cleveland thinks they will help him to make an efficient business administration. If they do not, it will be because he mistook their capacity and purpose.

The President is likely to have a great deal more trouble with his own party than with the Republicans. The Senate will contain a Democratic majority of one or two—possibly more; the House will have a Democratic majority of about ninety. In the Senate are several Democratic leaders who are not disposed to smooth the way of the President; and a large majority of the Democrats in the House are violently opposed to his financial policy. Profound dissatisfaction exists among the Democrats in the Senate and House with all the new Cabinet officers except two. Many of the Democratic members of Congress regard Mr. Cleveland as a Democrat in name only; and while that may strengthen him with a great many people outside of Congress, it does not strengthen him on the Democratic side in Congress.

But if the President has before him a hard task, he is fully aware of the fact; if many members of his own party are ready to oppose his wishes in regard to certain subjects, that also has already been made sufficiently plain; so that he enters upon his duties with a knowledge of the situation, and of some, at least, of the obstacles that confront him.

We believe that Mr. Cleveland will make a better President than he did before; we hope he will be a very good one. Certainly he has before him such an opportunity as few Presidents have had. An overwhelming majority in the Electoral College; a Congress, both branches of which are of his own party complexion; a Cabinet selected according to his own personal taste; four years of experience in the office; a country prosperous and peaceful; a public service thoroughly organized, honest and efficient, left by his predecessor; all these combine, notwithstanding the difficulty of some of the problems before him, to make things easy for the new President, and to give him a clear field to show the very best qualities that are in him. If he does not succeed, and succeed admirably, it will not be for lack of opportunity.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

President Cleveland's Inaugural Address is the strongest and ablest state paper or public utterance that has yet come from his pen or his lips—so much may be said without hesitation or reservation. It is imperfect in its rhetoric, and the tendency to turgidity which used to be so marked in all Mr. Cleveland's utterances has not been wholly suppressed; but for the most part it shows in this respect a great improvement, and is straightforward, clear and altogether unmistakable in its meaning.

It is open to unfavorable criticism also in its excessive use of the first personal pronoun, which is repeated with tiresome frequency. Like some of the living creatures described in the Revelation, it is "full of I's within." But these are simply the earmarks of Mr. Cleveland's style and the distinguishing note of his rather large personality. A literary production of his without them would be comparatively tame and flavorless, and would not be expressive of the author's real self.

From the point of view of a free-trader and anti-free-coinage man it is an altogether admirable address; and even those who differ with the President on these subjects will find in it much to commend. One thing is certain: Mr. Cleveland is going to carry into practice, so far as he possibly can, the "declaration of principles" made by the Chicago Convention last summer. A tariff for revenue only, and not for protection at all, is what he wants and is determined to have if he can get it. There will be no "tariff tinkering" if he has his way; there will be a tariff revolution.

With the President's general remarks upon the evils of paternalism every conservative American will surely agree. Those evils are painted by him in colors none too dark.

There is one paragraph in this address which is so strange, coming from a Democratic President elected by the vote of the Solid South, that it is more than remarkable; it is simply astonishing; it will fairly take away the breath of Southern Democrats to read it. So bold an assertion of the equality before the law of all citizens, North and South, white and black, has never before been heard from the lips of a Democratic leader. It was straight Republican doctrine that Mr. Cleveland gave to his auditors yesterday when he said:

> Loyalty to the principles upon which our government rests, positively demands that the equality before the law which it guarantees to every citizen, should be justly and in good faith conceded in all parts of the land. The enjoyment of this right follows the badge of citizenship wherever found, and unimpaired by race or color it appeals for recognition to American manliness and fairness.

This is the boldest utterance in the address the boldest utterance Mr. Cleveland ever made. That it should be accounted so bold is shameful to the Democratic party; but that does not alter the fact. If his party would only follow the President honestly in maintaining such doctrine, it would be the greatest stride in advance that party ever made. We believe he means what he said; for there was no real necessity for saying anything at all on that subject. Certainly such a deliverance as this was not expected; in fact, the conception of it could hardly have entered the mind of anyone beforehand. As it stands, the deliberate insertion of this pregnant paragraph in such an address is the most astonishing thing that Mr. Cleveland has ever done.

One other point will catch the attention of every reader of this address, and that is the direct and repeated recognition of the Divine Sovereignty, and the no less direct appeal for Divine aid in executing the duties of his high and responsible office. Other Presidents have done this—President Harrison, for instance, very frequently; and President Lincoln almost continually;—but we do not recollect any previous declaration by President Cleveland so emphatic as this and so apparently sincere.

The whole address is well worthy of a careful reading by every citizen.

A GOOD RIDDANCE.

There is one thing which almost everybody in the United States will be glad to see the last of; and that is the House of the Fifty-second Congress. Nothing in its existence will have so become it as its cessation. It has been incompetent, undisciplined, in most ways useless for good, in some ways positively harmful. It has been of use chiefly as an "awful example" of what a legislative body ought not to be.

Can anybody mention one useful measure adopted by this House, outside of regular appropriation bills? What is its record? The first session was almost wholly occupied with the discussion of a batch of little tariff bills that everybody knew could not become and were not intended to become laws. The time not spent in talking about these utterly useless and intentionally meaningless bills was spent in filibustering.

At the second session, what little time has not been wasted in filibustering and other useless and dilatory proceedings has been used for the passage of the appropriation bills.

Unless one understands what is meant by the appropriation bills and their passage in this House, that does not seem to be such a bad record. Most States would have reason to be thankful if their legislatures as a rule, would do nothing but pass the appropriation bills and adjourn. But this House has passed the appropriation bills in such shape as wilfully to cripple nearly every branch of the public service, so as to render useless the former expenditure of many thousands of dollars, and so as to make a deficiency bill one of the necessary things in the next Congress.

Look at this record, just for a minute alongside of the record of the Fifty-first Congress. That Congress passed a great tariff act—itself the labor of months.

It passed a bill to make elections in all parts of the Union free and fair.

It provided generously for our new navy and for our old soldiers and sailors.

It refunded the direct taxes to certain States.

It passed a new apportionment act.

It established a new Court of Private Land Claims.

It made every needful appropriation, leaving no deficiencies to be cleaned up by its successor.

It settled the French spoliation claims.

It passed the International Copyright act.

It passed the Postal Bounty bill, which has done much toward rehabilitating our merchant marine.

It admitted six new States to the Union.

It provided for such inspection of our cattle as to secure the introduction of our meat products in European countries. It revised the public land laws, amended the Interstate Commerce act, and made new laws about collection of internal revenue.

These are a few of the greater measures of the Fifty-first Congress. In all it passed 2238 bills and joint resolutions, 2183 of which were approved by the President and became laws.

Most of the measures specially mentioned above were enacted against the most determined and protracted opposition on the part of the very large minority. Ample time was given for discussion, but filibustering was squelched.

In the Fifty-second Congress more time has been spent in roll calls, filibustering and dilatory motions and speeches than has been given to discussion; and this when the Democratic majority was 140, whereas in the Fifty-first Congress the Republican majority was only 20.

The Fifty-first House was an efficient legislature.

The Fifty-second House has been a mob, either afraid or unable to do even the things the majority wished to have done.

It is the difference between Speaker Reed and Speaker Crisp.

Still more, it is the difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party.

CITIZEN LEVI P. MORTON.

No man who ever filled the place of Vice-President left it with more general respect and a deeper personal regard from all his associates in the Senate, and all the officials with whom his position brought him in contact, than Levi P. Morton. As President of the Senate he has not only been courteous and dignified—that he always is—but he has been an excellent presiding officer, he has attended seriously to his duties, he has helped forward the public business, he has maintained worthily the decorum that should characterize what Mr. Stevenson yesterday called "the most august deliberative assembly known to man."

The Vice-President always has it in his power to make the President's burden heavier and to increase the difficulties of his path. From no one has President Harrison received more cordial support than from Mr. Morton, no one outside of the cabinet has helped more to lighten his burdens. In fact, Mr. Morton has been a model Vice-President. His warm geniality, his unostentatious dignity, his scrupulous fairness, his quiet firmness and his gentle wisdom have adorned and made worthy a position which is naturally rather awkward and have lent lustre to an office that is unenviable and anomalous.

THE ANTI-OPTION ACT.

The Anti-Option bill is dead, for this year at least. Mr. Hatch tried to have it passed on Wednesday, under a suspension of the rules, and failed. It can hardly be acted on again this week.

The whole country is to be congratulated on the defeat of this measure, and more especially the farmers, for whose benefit, ostensibly, it was introduced. If it had become a law, and could have been enforced, it would have left them at the mercy of the millers and the middlemen. The price of grain must have fluctuated more than before, and they must have been compelled to sell at the lowest figure.

More than this, too, the bill, as we believe, is unconstitutional. Some of the best lawyers in Congress tried in vain to find for it a constitutional warrant, and Senators Platt, Gray and Wolcott presented arguments against its constitutionality that were unanswerable even by such a lawyer as Senator George. It is the extreme of "paternal" legislation; and the Senate debate upon the measure—which by the way was one of the ablest debates held at Washington within half a dozen years—showed that the old party lines on constitutional construction are obliterated. More Republicans than Democrats stood for strict construction; at least as many Democrats as Republicans argued for loose construction and the unlimited power of Congress over the States.

It is worthy of note that this bill was discussed in the Senate with far more ability, much greater learning, more profound logic, and much keener acumen, than it was in the newspapers. Sometimes it is carelessly alleged that the days of great debates are over, that discussions in Congress have lost their influence, that the real discussion of all important measures is now carried on in the newspapers rather than in the halls of the Capitol; but this one debate is enough to disprove such a sweeping assertion. Undoubtedly there is a great deal of "newspaper legislation," but the Senate of the United States is still, as we hope it will long remain, a real deliberative body, in which great public questions are debated with an ability and a learning that are not to be found elsewhere.

M'KINLEY'S TRIAL AND TRIUMPH.

It is a hard thing for any man, when he has laid by a few thousand dollars, the savings of twenty years of toil, to be deprived of it through no fault of his own, and stripped of his last cent by the failure of a friend in whom he has trusted. William McKinley never was a rich man—never would have become so; but by his economy he had saved some $20,000, and his wife had some $70,000 more. Now, by the failure of Mr. Walker, the Governor is involved to the extent of $90,000, and not only his own little fortune is swept away, but his wife insists on sending hers into the chasm after it. This is a Quixotic thing for Mrs. McKinley to do, and perhaps it is not right for her to thus throw away money that was given to her in trust for her children; but we all admire her spirit, her devotion to the man whose life at home has been one long period of devotion to her.

But if it is hard for Governor McKinley thus to be bankrupted, he has compensations such as few men ever have had. Literally hundreds of letters and telegrams have been received by him, the majority of them from people he never knew, offering aid. One rich man offered him a quarter of a million; one poor man offered him five dollars; another, who has just $100 in the savings bank, and who never saw McKinley, offered him the whole sum.

To a man like William McKinley, such evidences as these of the regard and affection felt for him by his fellow-countrymen must be far more precious than any sum of money whatever. It was worth losing all his money to find out that he has such a place in the hearts of the people.

McKinley's popularity is peculiar. It is not like that of Blaine or Reed, founded on admiration of brilliancy and "nerve," nor like that of Conkling, due largely to a matchless eloquence. It is due mainly, we believe, to thorough respect for the man's character, thorough belief in his absolute sincerity, entire trust in his spotless integrity and honor. McKinley is an able man, as he has proved abundantly in debate and in committee and on the platform and the stump. Not many men, perhaps, are his equals in sheer intellectual and logical power. But many men are more eloquent; many have the art of captivating an audience more completely; and nearly all public men of anything like equal rank intellectually are better politicians. There is about McKinley, however, a certain dignity, a certain transparent sincerity, an evident honesty of purpose, that is a better foundation for enduring popularity than any of the more brilliant qualities that attract immediate applause. Even those who consider the McKinley bill the acme of unwisdom in economics are unable to withhold from its responsible author the tribute due to honesty and sincerity of purpose and to purity of private and public character. The State of Ohio has had many gifted sons, many who have served the nation well and reflected lustre on the State; but on the roll where stand the names of Corwin and Giddings, Wade and Chase, the Shermans, Sherman, Hayes, the Harrisons and Garfield, no name shines with a purer lustre than that of William McKinley.

It is evident, from our news from Cripple Creek, that the County division scheme has not yet been given up. We rely mainly on our representatives in the legislature to see to it that the bill providing for division is killed. All of them have done good work at this session, both for the State at large and for this County in particular. Senator McGovney has made a splendid fight to prevent the passage of the bill placing the Institute for the Deaf and Blind under the new "Omnibus Board," and we trust that measure will yet be defeated. All the El Paso representatives may rest assured that in opposing County division now they are voicing the sentiments of the great majority of their constituents.

The Ninth General Assembly is now showing a commendable disposition to transact business. A good many of the bills before it are useless, or worse, and these ought to be killed, but there are some good measures. The members from El Paso are doing good service on both classes of bills, and have already succeeded in arresting much bad legislation.

THIS IS TOUCHING.

Nothing that has happened recently has reminded us, more of the early Greeks and Romans, or at the very latest, of the middle ages, than the response of Mr. Thurber of Detroit, to Mr. Cleveland's call to come live with him and be his private secretary. Thurber is a partner of Don Dickinson, and is said to be making $30,000 a year at that business. But he has been summoned to a higher duty by a Master whose word is law, and right nobly does he respond:

> "Afford to go? There is nothing to be considered except Mr. Cleveland's call. I hope he is not mistaken in his confidence and judgment of me, but he thinks that I can serve him and I shall go. I would rather leave my children the record that he summoned me, that I accepted, and above all, that I in some measure fulfilled in his service his expectations of me, than to leave them a great fortune."

There has been no such exhibition of devotion to the Republic on the part of citizens who are sacrificing their All for the public weal to go into office under Mr. Cleveland since Mettus Curtius jumped into the big hole in the Forum at Rome. There is Gresham has left a life judgeship, and Carlisle has thrown away a sure place in the Senate, and Eugene Smith has given up $40,000 a year squeezing damages out of Georgia railroads, and Dan Lamont has left the Presidency of one of the biggest street car companies in the country. But Thurber is more like that other Roman who preferred to have his son killed rather than disobey orders. We live in softer times; there is no question of life and death involved; but Thurber would rather leave his children poor than disobey a summons from the Great Leader.

After such exhibitions of patriotism and personal devotion as these, who shall say that the former times were better than ours, or that these are degenerate days!

HEAVY-WEIGHT STATESMEN.

The new Cabinet is a body of heavy-weights. Somebody who is interested in statistics has compiled the following table, which goes to show that the present collection of statesmen is the solidest that ever formed a cabinet. Here is the table:

	Pounds.
Mr. Cleveland	266
Mr. Bissell	325
Mr. Smith	225
Mr. Gresham	204
Mr. Carlisle	181
Mr. Morton	179
Mr. Olney	175
Mr. Herbert	175
Mr. Lamont	157
Total	1893
Average	210+

It is certainly very remarkable that the total weight should correspond with the year of inauguration. It is noteworthy, too, that Mr. Lamont, since he was chosen as a Secretary, has done his best to reach standard size, having gained twenty-eight pounds. If you throw in the Vice President for good measure, the total aggregation of flesh and blood runs up considerably over a ton. After it once gets fairly under weigh, there ought to be a tremendous momentum in such an administration.

TWO RECORDS.

The Fifty-first Congress passed 2238 bills and joint resolutions.

The Fifty-second Congress passed 660 bills and joint resolutions.

The Fifty-first Congress made appropriations aggregating nearly one billion dollars, and every department was well provided for.

The Fifty-second Congress made appropriations aggregating fully one billion dollars, and every department was poorly provided for.

The Fifty-first Congress passed about twenty-five great public measures, such as the Tariff act and the International Copyright act.

The Fifty-second Congress passed the Quarantine bill and the Car-coupler bill, and no other measures of great general importance.

Which record do the people prefer?

NO BOARD OF PARDONS WANTED.

The Colorado Senate has passed a bill which provides for the establishment of a Board of Pardons, and there is some danger that it will become a law. We hope it will not. Boards of pardons have been tried in Pennsylvania and other States, and the results have been altogether unsatisfactory. The pardon of criminals is a function essentially executive. The responsibility of such a function ought to rest upon some one man, and ought not to be divided. Executive power and executive responsibility ought to be concentrated, so that the power may be most effective and the responsibility most weighty. The creation of a Board of Pardons is wrong in principle, and would make a bad precedent. The bill ought to be killed.

HIPPOLYTE ADOLPHE TAINE.

Of all literary men of contemporary France, the name of none is more generally and more favorably known in this country than that of M. Taine, whose death was announced in yesterday's GAZETTE. Born in 1828, M. Taine began his literary career by the publication of an Essay on Livy, which was formally "crowned" by the French Academy. In 1866 appeared his "History of English Literature," which has probably been read more widely in this country than in France or England. Since that time, most of M. Taine's literary work has pertained to England and English literature. His "Notes on England," though not so widely read as the "History," is in every good library. In 1880 he was chosen member of the Academy.

M. Taine's book on English literature is especially valuable to English readers, because it is written from a French point of view. This French point of view is not an easy one for an Englishman or an American to understand, and M. Taine's work did more to help us to comprehend the French way of looking at things than any other book published within a half century. This, we believe, was no small service to English-speaking people; for it broadens the mind and sharpens the intellectual faculties to consider great literary works in a new and different light, and to obtain an insight into any foreign critic's methods of judgment and estimates of our literary men—provided, of course, the critic in question be, as M. Taine certainly was, a man whose judgment is worth something.

Literature is becoming all the time more and more international and universal. We read every year more French and Russian and Spanish and Norwegian and Polish books. The men who, like Goethe in Germany, Carlyle in England, and Taine in France—to mention only three prominent examples out of dozens that might be enumerated—help their countrymen to the international or universal view of literature, are performing a high and useful service to their fellow men.

Senator Peffer has been regarded hitherto as the "Literary Man" of the People's party. But after his speech of March 2 in memory of Representative Craig, judgment must be reversed. This is the way the Senator quoted from Longfellow's "Psalm of Life":

> Life is real, life is earnest,
> Death is not its goal.
> Dust thou art, to dust returnest
> Was not spoken of the Soul.

This, we submit, is not only misquotation, it evinces a lack of appreciation of rhythm which is fatal to Mr. Peffer's fame as a literary man. We hope that if Mr. Lafe Pence ever "drops into poetry" in the House, it may at least consist of verses that will scan.

The Legislature has not much more time for the enactment of laws, and the good bills before it should be acted on promptly. One of the measures that needs attention is the amendment of the election laws. The present ballot is defective. It should contain the names of persons to be voted for, grouped under the offices for which they have been nominated. Such an arrangement would reduce the size of the ballot, and improve its character. The registration law is a pretty good one as it stands, but it might be revised with advantage so as to provide for a more complete correction of the lists of voters. The section which answers to the "Corrupt Practices Act" of other States needs enforcement more than revision.

A curious illustration of English manners and customs political is afforded by the reception Mr. Gladstone received the other day at Brighton. Shouts of "traitor," groans and hisses saluted the Grand Old Man as he left the church door on Sunday morning. Sometimes we think party spirit runs to extremes in this country, but our English cousins are much more violent in their political demonstrations than we are.

Carter Harrison is now the regular Democratic nominee for Mayor of Chicago. As he will probably be elected, this is bad news for everybody who expects to go to the World's Fair and hopes to get home again without being mired in the streets, or "held up" by highway robbers.

Mr. Martin of Kansas will act as Senator unless the Kansas Republicans demand an investigation of his title. This they ought to do. The body that elected Mr. Martin is now confessedly an illegal body and it would be a bad precedent to allow him to retain his seat without further investigation.

Probably the only man in the United States who equals Governor Gray in the number of Federal offices he didn't get, is his fellow townsman of Indianapolis, Mr. William Henry Harrison Miller.

Baby McKee and his goat and red wagon are gone, but baby Ruth and her doll carriage will give the Washington correspondents something to write about when they are hard up for news.

The hardest-worked man in the country this week is Mr. Private Secretary Thurber, late of Detroit, now of the White House.

WHEN IT LOOKS DARK

to any weak or ailing woman, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription comes to her help. For "female complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, internal inflammation or ulceration, bearing-down sensations, and all chronic weaknesses and derangements, this is the remedy. It's the *only* one so sure that it can be *guaranteed*. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in the case of every tired or afflicted woman, she can have her money back.

The "Prescription" builds up and invigorates the entire female system. It regulates and promotes all the proper functions, improves digestion, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, brings refreshing sleep, and restores health and strength.

Nothing else, though it may be better for a tricky dealer to sell, can be "just as good" for you to buy.

Use the great specific for "cold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments by the Rev. Jas. B. Gregg, D. D.

A good story about Phillips Brooks comes from Cambridge. A Harvard student came to talk with Dr. Brooks at Harvard one morning after he had been conducting prayers. The fellow had been reading some anti-Christian literature and argued for an hour or more, winding up with this delicious bit of foolishness: "But, Dr. Brooks, I wouldn't shake you from your conviction for the world." All the good Bishop could do was to lie back in his chair and laugh and laugh again.

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Pope Leo XIII. is reported as having said lately: "Mr. Gladstone and I are the oldest men in active public life, but we seem to be the ones who have the most new ideas." Mr. Gladstone's great speech of last week and the Pope's recent activity in supporting American Liberal Catholicism certainly go far to confirm the remark, whoever made it.

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Says The Congregationalist:

The New York Mail and Express has inaugurated a reform. Hereafter the first day of the week, when referred to in that paper, is to be spelled Sonday, because "the change from Sun to Son is the change from heathenism to Christianity." The editor kindly leaves to other philanthropic iconoclasts the slight task of inducing future generations to see that "it might encourage legitimate marriage and God's beneficent institution of the family if Tuesday were to be called Twosday and if Wednesday were to be called Weddingsday."

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In the Presbyterian Church, as among Congregationalists, there are three elements, the ultra conservative, which favors the continued prosecution of Professor Briggs, the liberal, which defends the views for which he is prosecuted, and the moderate element, which refuses to join either of the contending forces and regards the controversy as a strife over matters not essential and as threatening the unity of the church. This last class is represented by "A Plea for Peace and Work" just issued and signed by about two hundred Presbyterian ministers, nearly all of them pastors, and many of them over the largest churches in the chief cities of the United States. Among the names appended to the appeal are Drs. Van Dyke, Parkhurst, Thompson, McIlvaine of New York, Hayden and Sprecher of Cleveland, Barrows and McPherson of Chicago, Wadsworth of Philadelphia, Hamlin of Washington, and a host of others equally prominent. These ministers say that the church has twice been rent asunder by issues soon after recognized as unnecessary. They firmly believe the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, the only infallible rule of faith and practice. But they do not express any opinion in regard to the theory of inerrancy of the original autographs of Scripture in matters not essential to religion, and they protest against all attempts to impose this or any other new test of orthodoxy. They believe the great body of the church are weary of these extremes of dogmatic conflict, and urge that the whole church shall unite in the first great work of bringing the simple gospel home to the hearts and the lives of men. This pacific and Christian declaration ought to have great influence in allaying the theological strife in our sister denomination.

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Dr. Laws, who has returned from missionary work in Africa, says that on the banks of Lake Nyassa, which a few years ago was the habitation of cruelty, there are to-day Christian schools with 150 teachers and 7000 scholars.

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The Phillips Brooks Memorial fund for a statue in Copley square, has already nearly or quite reached the sum of $50,000. On one Sunday Trinity Church, Boston, alone contributed $24,000, and the erection of a splendid memorial is now practically assured. The Transcript says: "There has been no soliciting, no canvassing, no schemes for attracting notice or arousing sympathy or interest. Poor people have responded according to their means and the rich according to theirs. Together with this universality of the giving, the quickness of the giving has now happily completed the effect of a spontaneous, free, enthusiastic offering, such as it should be to be truly and worthily commemorative of Phillips Brooks."

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Says The Christian Union:

The demand for a new creed in the Presbyterian Church is gaining strength. The Presbytery of Philadelphia, which is usually regarded as extremely conservative, has placed on its docket a resolution very strongly favoring it. A similar resolution not long ago was passed in Central New York, and it is well known that many of the most prominent influential Presbyterians are altogether dissatisfied with what is to be gained by revision, and much prefer an altogether new Confession. Professor Duffield of Princeton published last week a very earnest article in the interest of revision, in which he sought to show that the Presbyteries have no right to raise the question of constitutionality, that having been settled by the General Assembly. It is very interesting to find an appeal in favor of revision coming from Princeton, which only a short time ago led the opposition to revision. With such a resolution as that proposed in the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and likely to have favorable consideration, the champions of the Westminster Confession may well be alarmed, for if that should be adopted in such a Presbytery, where are those to be found who will stand for the old Confession?

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The Arena for March has for its leading article, "A Religion for All Time," by Louis R. Ehrich. It is written in that clear, epigrammatic, brilliant style which makes all Mr. Ehrich's articles interesting and stimulating. It is well worth reading; for there are many things in it which are originally and truly and admirably said. One finds occasion to regret, however, that the temptation to be epigrammatic betrays the writer now and then into saying the thing which is striking rather than the thing which is accurate, and sometimes into an unfortunate misrepresentation of the tenets of his opponents, as when he represents the Divine creative act of the Incarnation under an aspect which every Christian believer in the world would repudiate, and in language whose offensiveness would not surprise one from the pen of Colonel Ingersoll, but does surprise one from the pen of Mr. Ehrich.

One is tempted furthermore to ask how the writer reconciles the fact that Jesus, whom he regards as the great inspirer of the love of man for man, declared that the love of God was the first and great commandment, with the statement that "all religion primarily devoted to the glory of God has left one long, hideous trail of suffering, of torture and of blood."

The article is of value as pointing out with great clearness and incisiveness the point at issue between the little company of intelligent, sincere, upright and unselfish people who are side-tracked on the ground of "Ethical Culture" and the vast host of no less intelligent, no less sincere, no less upright and no less unselfish souls in all the ages who have consciously derived their love of man from their love of God. Was Jesus right when he said that the first and great commandment was to love God and the second commandment was to love the neighbor? Or are our Ethical Culture friends right in affirming that the first commandment is to love the neighbor and the second and altogether less important is to love God? Historically it cannot be gainsaid that the minds that have done most for the ethical elevation of mankind, Moses, the writers of the Bible, Paul, Luther, Wesley and the followers of Christ through the centuries have found their inspiration to love and serve their fellow men where Jesus found his in the primary love of God. Indeed since the Infinite and Perfect One is at once greater and better than man, the question naturally rises whether the heart that is rightly disposed must not love most that which is greatest and best.

Mr. Ehrich insists that man shall love his neighbor not as himself but more than himself. The inquiry may reasonably be made whether he who constantly prefers the interests of others to his own does not so impair his own being that he cannot render to others the service which is their due. A remark of Martinsen on this point seems sound. "As the devotion of love may not be without healthy self-forgetfulness, so it must likewise be accompanied by a healthy self-assertion, a right interest in one's own self. He who will work and labor only for the Kingdom of God outside him, but neglects to labor for the individual formation of the Kingdom of God in his own personality will not be even fit in truth to be and to effect something for others; for only the powerful, independent individuality understands how to love and to devote himself."

To love one's neighbor as one's self is the sound Christian doctrine; to love one's neighbor better than one's self savors of pagan asceticism.

While these criticisms on a few sentences in the article under consideration seem necessary the humane and sympathetic spirit by which it is in the main pervaded deserves cordial recognition. There is much in the article adapted to quicken its readers to nobler living. All, however, who have most carefully studied the history of religion are aware that the doctrine of the brotherhood of man is a corollary of the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and that it is capable of demonstration that the men who have most notably served humanity have been men who "have received the spirit of adoption whereby we cry Abba, Father."

A meeting of the stockholders of The Mt. Rosa Mining company was held last evening, at which it was voted to increase the capital stock from 200,000 shares to 1,000,000 shares. One thousand dollars in cash were subscribed for development work, and it was voted to place 200,000 shares in the treasury to be sold for the purpose of securing a fund to erect a mill. The stockholders of record on March 20 will receive four shares of new stock for each share of old stock held.

Articles of incorporation of the Green Mountain Falls Hotel company have been filed for record. The incorporators are E. T. Woodworth, M. E. Smith and D. Heron, and their company will have a capital stock of $50,000. This is the company that proposes to build a new hotel at Green Mountain Falls this year, but they are not yet ready to give the particulars.

T. M. Gore is down from Denver working up another excursion for Houston and Texas coast points. The excursion leaves Colorado Springs next Wednesday, the 15th, at 2:25 p. m., over the Ft. Worth road. Tickets for the round trip, good until June 1, $30. Those desiring information should address W. T. Foster, 23 Bank block.

JEFFERSON'S INAUGURATION.

How the First Democratic President Was Inducted into Office.

In view of all that has been said of "Jeffersonian simplicity" and of the absence of ceremonial at the inauguration of the founder of the Democratic party, it may be interesting to reproduce a faithful account of the first inauguration of Thomas Jefferson from the pages of one of our ablest historians, Mr. Henry Adams. Mr. Adams says:

John Davis, one of many Englishmen who were allowed by Burr to attach themselves to him on the chance of some future benefit to be derived from them, asserted in a book of American travels published in London two years afterward, that he was present at the inauguration, and that Jefferson rode on horseback to the Capitol, and after hitching his horse to the palings, went in and took the oath. This story, being spread by the Federalist newspapers, was accepted by the Republicans, and became a legend of the Capitol. In fact Davis was not then at Washington, and his story was untrue. Afterwards as President, Jefferson was in the habit of going on horseback, rather than in a carriage, wherever business called him, and the Federalists found fault with him for doing so. "He makes it a point," they declared, "when he has occasion to visit the Capitol to meet the Representatives of the Nation on public business, to go on a single horse, which he leads into the shed and hitches to a peg." Davis wished to write a book that should amuse Englishmen, and in order to give an air of truth to invention, he added that he was himself present at the ceremony. Jefferson was then living as Vice-President at Conrad's boarding house, within a stone's throw of the Capitol. He did not mount his horse, only to ride across the square and dismount in a crowd of observers. Doubtless he wished to offer an example of republican simplicity, and he was not unwilling to annoy his opponents; but the ceremony was conducted with proper form.

Edward Thornton, then in charge of the British Legation at Washington, wrote to Lord Granville, then foreign secretary in Pitt's administration, a dispatch enclosing the new President's Inaugural Address, with comments upon its democratic tendencies; and after a few remarks on this subject, he added:

"The same republican spirit which runs through this performance, and which in many passages discovers some bitterness through all the sentiments of conciliation and philanthropy with which it is overcharged, Mr. Jefferson affected to display in performing the customary ceremonies. He came from his own lodgings to the house where the Congress convenes, and which goes by the name of the Capitol, on foot, in his ordinary dress, escorted by a body of militia artillery from the neighboring State, and accompanied by the Secretaries of the Navy and the Treasury, and a number of his political friends in the House of Representatives. He was received by Mr. Burr, the Vice-President of the United States, who arrived a day or two ago at the seat of government and who was previously admitted this morning to the chair of the Senate; and was afterward complimented at his own lodging by the very few foreign agents who reside at this place, by the members of Congress and other public officials."

Only the north wing of the Capitol had then been so far completed as to be occupied by the Senate, the courts and the small library of Congress. The center rose not much above its foundations; and the south wing, some twenty feet in height, contained a temporary oval brick building, commonly called the "Oven," in which the House of Representatives sat in some peril of their lives, for had not the walls been strongly shored up from without the structure would have crumbled to pieces. Into the north wing the new President went, accompanied by the only remaining secretaries, Dexter and Stoddert, and by his friends from the House. Received by Vice-President Burr, and seated in the chair between Burr and (Chief Justice) Marshall, after a short pause, Jefferson rose and in a somewhat inaudible voice began his Inaugural Address.

DR. FOWLER'S PATENT.

A Description of the Signaling Apparatus Invented in this City.

THE GAZETTE has several times spoken of an invention by Dr. William Fowler of this city that is of interest to firemen. The article given below was printed in Fire and Water, a New York magazine devoted to the interests of firemen, on Feb. 4. It was accompanied by a cut, which it has been found impossible to reproduce in this paper. It is as follows:

An invention of a late date that will appeal to all firemen, is an Electrical Fire Hose Signaling apparatus, for which letters patent have been granted William Fowler of Colorado Springs, Colo. The object of this invention is to permit the nozzlemen, plugmen, engineers or others in charge of a fire apparatus to communicate one with another by means of electricity. In the confusion and excitement usually attendant upon a fire, especially where there are several companies at work, the necessity of quick communication is apparent even to those who have had but little experience in such work. It is often impossible to communicate by the sound of the voice, and the dispatching of messengers back and forth consumes a great deal of valuable time, and often endangers the lives of the messengers. The Fowler patent is designed to remove all these difficulties and should soon be in great favor and in universal use among firemen. The principle involved in the patent is that of having wires placed through the hose with electrical call bells at the engine or the fire plug and on the nozzle, and combined with it a bell with suitable key, to be carried on the person, which can be attached and detached at will by the person carrying it to or from any coupling on a line of hose.

In this arrangement, by simply pressing a button and by the use of a system of signals, instant communication can be had between all persons employed in working a line of hose. It is often necessary when at work at a fire to shift the hose or to warn those who are at work on the inside of danger from falling walls, etc. With the Fowler patent any officer in charge can, by the aid of his personal bell, connect himself with any coupling, when from the outside he sees that the men are in danger and can instantly warn them.

The electrical connections are made and broken simultaneously with the coupling and uncoupling of the hose without further expenditure of time or effort. The electrical connections are so arranged that all the bells ring simultaneously, thereby assuring the sender through the ringing of his own bell that his message has been received correctly. The source of electricity can be located at the engine, hydrant or central station. The circuit wires are embodied or isolated between the layers that form the hose and are thoroughly protected.

The invention has been thoroughly tried and proved to be practical.

Gold in the Lime Rock.

Considerable has been said lately about the discovery of gold on the property of the Manitou Lime Manufacturing company above the city of Manitou. The report it seems is true and the company is preparing to sell their rock on a large scale. Assays and tests made recently prove that there is from 75 cents to $1.0 a ton in gold throughout the rock, which the company has been quarrying for the purpose of making lime. The smelters have been buying the lime rock very extensively and have been using it for fluxing. They use large quantities for this purpose. The management has recently contracted with some of the large smelters to supply them with about 200 tons per week. The smelters will pay them enough so they can lay the rock down at the smelters at cost, and then the smelters will turn over to them all the gold extracted, which will be their profit. It is proposed to run a spur of the Midland road up to the quarries and to begin quarrying on a more extensive scale. Ten cars of the lime rock have already been tested and proved quite satisfactory.

Santa Fe Officials.

Colorado Springs has so many people who are particularly interested in the doings of the Santa Fe railroad, and especially its Midland branch, that the announcement of the new list of officials has been awaited with considerable interest here. They came yesterday, and the result was most satisfactory. The following telegram was received at the Midland offices and tells its own story:

CHICAGO, March 7, 1893.

Executive Department, General Order No. 1:

To all officers and employees Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway company and auxiliaries:

Having this day been elected president of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad company, I have assumed direction of its affairs in all departments.

The principal office and address of the president will hereafter be at Boston, Mass., with such other temporary official line addresses as will be advised when occasion requires.

Mr. D. B. Robinson has been elected first vice-president, to perform such duties as may be devolved upon him, from time to time, by the president, to whom he will directly report. The first vice-president assumes office this date, with headquarters in Monadnock building, Chicago, Ill. His authority as representative of the president in the absence of the latter will extend over all departments, exclusive of finance and accounting, of the Atchison and auxiliaries, and he should be freely and promptly consulted upon all material matters effecting the general policy, interests and operation of the properties; the finance and accounting departments of all of the companies having alone been excluded from the supervision of the first vice-president. The officers in charge of these branches of the company affairs will report directly to the president.

Mr. W. K. Gillette having been promoted this date from the office of Assistant General Auditor to that of General Auditor, assumes direction and control of the affairs of the accounting department, with office in the Monadnock building, Chicago. Reports from the various accounting and finance departments of the system will continue to be rendered to the Boston office as heretofore, with the exception that those of the accounting department should be addressed to Mr. W. A. Burroughs, Assistant General Auditor.

Mr. C. E. McKibben having been elected Auditor of the company, assumes charge of the local accounting department at Topeka, under the direction of the General Auditor.

J. W. REINHART, President.

President Reinhart is favorably known here as a financier in railroad matters, and his appointment to the office is not unexpected. The appointment of Mr. D. B. Robinson as first vice president is something of a surprise, but is as gratifying as it is surprising. Mr. Robinson, it will be remembered, was the first general manager of the Colorado Midland, and was at the head of affairs when that road was built from this city across the mountains. He was popular here, and nothing but expressions of pleasure were heard when the announcement was received. The president's circular intimates that Mr. Robinson will have full charge of the operating of the road.

Death of Rev. C. C. Dickey.

Rev. C. C. Dickey died at his home in this city last evening at 10:55 o'clock. Mr. Dickey has been suffering with Bright's disease for several years, but has been able to attend to his business affairs constantly, so that his death will come as a surprise to many who knew him. He was upon the streets a week ago, and has only been critically ill for several days past. Mr. Dickey was educated as a Presbyterian minister, and for many years engaged in the ministerial work. Of late years he has devoted himself entirely to the management of his large interests. Mr. Dickey was 65 years of age. No arrangements have so far been made for the funeral.

A Legal Opinion.

DENVER, March 7.—Attorney-General Engley submitted an exhaustive opinion upon the question submitted to him by Secretary-of-State McGees as to whether or not the Fire and Police Board is a legal body.

He decides that the board is a legal one, and that the members must file their oaths with the Secretary-of-State before they receive their commissions.

A Postmaster Sentenced.

DENVER, March 7.—J. W. Bridges, who embezzled $2,800 while postmaster at Grand Junction, Colorado, and fled to Mexico where he was captured, was sentenced to-day to eleven months in jail and to pay a fine of $2,800 and costs.

The prize fight between Mike Daly and Austin Gibbons, at New Orleans, resulted in a victory for Gibbons in the third of six rounds.

NINTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DENVER, March 6.—In the House Mr. Eynes's Kindergarten bill did not appear on the calendar, much to the surprise of Mr. Eynes and the supporters of the bill. There seems to be an effort on the part of certain members to do everything that is possible to hamper and retard the passage of this bill. The bill is now with the engrossing committee.

In committee of the whole the bill to prevent discrimination against employees who may organize to join an organization of employees was taken up and was still under discussion at noon recess.

In the afternoon the discussion on Mr. Benton's bill was continued, and many motions, which were eventually lost, were made to delay, if not defeat the bill. Mr. Kilton led the opposition. The bill finally passed its second reading. Mr. Kilton announced that he would call for another reading of the bill later on.

Mr. Kilton's and Mr. Ammons's bills which regulate school elections were then considered. Mr. Kilton's bill, which is No. 339, was taken up first. This changes the present law so as to compel candidates for school directors to file a notification of their intention to become candidates some days before the election. It was resolved that the bill pass and it was resolved to recommend that Mr. Ammons's bill on the same subject be laid on the table.

The Calkins anti-oleomargarine bill was then taken up.

In the afternoon the House went into committee on the Calkins anti-oleomargarine bill. It prohibits the sale of the artificial butter unless it be colored pink. It also provides for the appointment of State Dairy commissioners at $3,000 per annum, and after slight amendment passed its second reading.

Mr. Bonygne moved to take up the bill regarding labor organizations. Mr. Wicks moved to take up his railroad bill.

Chairman Anderson of the engrossment committee at length and at last announced that the bill providing for the establishment of free kindergartens had been correctly engrossed. Unless some other obstacle should be placed in the way the bill should be taken up and read a third time to-day, but it is not certain that it will. Its enemies are fighting it in secret.

The motion to take up the Wicks bill carried by 23 to 22. Mr. Wicks proceeded to speak upon his bill, and presented a petition from the citizens of Pueblo urging its passage. He was followed by Mr. Wolcott who spoke against the bill. The members then diverged from the railroad bill and took up Mr. Dake's bill to amend the game laws. The consideration of the measure continued for some time, when it was suspended and the house took a recess until this evening.

At the evening session the House went committee of the whole with Mr. Eynes in the chair to resume the consideration of House Bill No. 336 (Dake) regulating the killing or trafficing of game or taking of fish.

Several amendments were adopted and the bill was recommended for final passage.

House Bill No. 12 (Sims), amending election laws by repealing the portion of the statute requiring candidates to file a statement of their election expenses was killed.

Adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate after disposing of the journal, indefinitely postponed the bill authorizing the appointment of a board of public works for all cities having a population of 10,000 or over. Senator Armstrong's bill to regulate telephone companies shared the same fate. A bill introduced by Senator Armstrong to regulate the purchase of supplies for public offices was reported adversely upon, as an unnecessary restriction on county officers. Establishments in Denver could turn out just as good work as could be obtained anywhere, and at prices just as reasonable, but the county clerks all got a "rake off" by dealing with houses outside the State. The bill was finally referred to the committee of the whole.

Among the number of bills reported upon by the various standing committees was one relating to the weighing of coal which was recommended to the committee of the whole for passage.

Senator Boyd's concurrent resolution in relation to the Union Pacific railway was read a third time and adopted.

The Senate then went into committee of the whole on general orders with Senator McGovney in the chair.

Senator Merritt's bill concerning the redemption of certain outstanding State warrants was passed for the time being and Senator Boyd's bill to abolish capital punishment and to substitute life imprisonment therefor as the penalty for murder in the first degree was made a special order of business for 2 o'clock Thursday.

Senator Johnson's measure providing for the better security of life and property from the dangers of coal and petroleum oils was then taken up and considered section by section. After making several amendments, the committee rose and reported progress.

Before recess, Senator Gunnell rose to a question of privilege and accused Senator Felker of an unmanly and ungenerous act in saying, during his absence on Saturday, that he hadn't sand enough as chairman of the judiciary committee to do what he ought to have done with Bill No. 214.

Senator Felker retorted that what he said then he would repeat before Senator Gunnell's face. The Senator from Leadville voted on that measure contrary to the report of his committee, and he considered he had not the sand to stick by his own report.

The Senate again went into committee of the whole when the consideration of the Illuminating-oil Test bill was resumed. After numerous amendments were offered, it was referred to the Committee on State affairs. After much objection by Senator Felker, Senator Balsinger's Pawnbroker Bill No. 221, was taken up and referred to the committee on revision with a recommendation for final passage.

Senator White, as chairman of the Committee on Rules, to which was referred Senator Felker's resignation from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably upon accepting the resignation. Senator Webber was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow.

Kansas Legislation.

TOPEKA, March 7.—The House last night passed a bill making all contracts and notes payable in legal tender whether gold, silver or paper, and forbidding contracts made payable in gold alone. Both Houses adopted a concurrent resolution agreeing on Tuesday as the day for final adjournment.

The condition of Senator John T. Morgan, who is suffering from a slight attack of erysipelas, has materially improved.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I began taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa on Transcript from Justice's Court issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Thirty dollars ($30), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, in favor of The Gazette Printing company out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The "Archie" lode mining claim, the "Mertie D." lode mining claim, the "Jim Blaine" lode mining claim, the "Pomme de Terre" lode mining claim, the "Lena M." lode mining claim and the "Winona" lode mining claim all situated in the Cripple Creek mining district, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Mertie D. Gold Mining company, a corporation, in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 31st day of March 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m. at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 1st day of March 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication, March 9th, 1893.
Date of last publication, March 30th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Fi Fa on Transcript from Justice's Court issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Fifty-four dollars ($54), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel company, a corporation, in favor of The Gazette Printing Company, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel company, a corporation, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The tunnel and tunnel site, known as the Taylor and Brown Tunnel and Tunnel Site and situated on Mineral Hill; also, a three-fourths (¾) interest in the "Succor" Lode Mining claim situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Mineral Hill Mining and Tunnel Company, a corporation in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 31st day of March, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 1st day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication, March 9th, 1893.
Date of last publication, March 30th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the County Court of El Paso County, and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred ninety-seven and thirty-two one-hundredths dollars ($197.32) and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against Gold Geyser Mining Company in favor of G. S. Barnes and Son, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Gold Geyser Mining Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The Raven Placer Mining claim, the Fraction Placer Mining claim, The Gold Geyser No. 1 lode mining claim. The Gold Geyser No. 2 lode mining claim, the Comstock lode mining claim, together with the machinery and buildings known as the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, in the Cripple Creek Mining District, situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all of the right, title and interest of the above named Gold Geyser Mining Company in and to the above described property, on Tuesday the 4th day of April, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m. at the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, situated on the road between the towns of Fremont and Mound City in El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.
Date of first publication March 9th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a special execution, issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of four thousand six hundred and twenty dollars, ($4,620.00), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Gold Geyser Mining Company in favor of Fairbanks, Morse and Company out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Gold Geyser Mining Company, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The Raven placer mining claim, the Fraction placer claim, The Gold Geyser No. 1 lode mining claim, The Gold Geyser No. 2 lode mining claim, the Comstock lode mining claim, together with the machinery and buildings known as the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill in the Cripple Creek Mining District, situate in El Paso County, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale at public auction all the right, title and interest of the above named The Gold Geyser Mining Company in and to the above described property on Tuesday the 4th day of April, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Gold Geyser Stamp Mill, situated on the road between the towns of Fremont and Mound City, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 7th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.
Date of first publication, March 9th, 1893.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO.
March 4, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Clerk District Court and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 24th, 1893, viz: Evan Davis, D. S. No. 6233 for the w ½ of se ¼ sec. 5, tp 13, r 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Clarence E. Fursman of Colorado Springs, Colorado; Samuel S. Dyer of Falcon, Colorado; Manue Roper of Falcon, Colorado; Leathen J. Johnson of Falcon, Colorado.

FRANK E. BALDWIN,
Register.

Literary Department.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

It is a remarkable number of any monthly magazine in these days that has no article dealing especially with the poor. Scribner's has a series on "The Poor in Great Cities," and the article this month, being the eighth in the series, is by (Professor) William Jewett Tucker (of Andover Seminary), on "The Work of the Andover House in Boston." The poor quarters of Boston have features entirely different from those of other cities—features more picturesque, for one thing; and Mr. Walter Shirlaw, in his drawings for this article, has caught some of these and has put them down in a queer medieval sort of fashion unlike any modern illustrating we have seen. We are not sure whether we like these pictures wholly, or not; but certainly they are a very agreeable variation from the everlasting reproductions of photographs that form the bulk of all of our so-called "art work" in these days. The leading article in Scribner's is John J. Audubon's story of his own youth, illustrated with a number of portraits. Rev. Selah Merrill contributes quite a long account, which of course is fully illustrated, of the new railway from Jaffa to Jerusalem. Mrs. Burnett continues her mental autobiography. Mr. A. F. Jaccaci tells the story of a Sahara caravan, with drawings by himself. In the series "Historic Moments," the venerable Robert C. Winthrop tells of the death of John Quincy Adams in the capitol at Washington. The more purely literary features of the number are an article on "The French Symbolists," by Aline Gorren, and the editorials in "The Point of View," which treat of "Reading and authorship," "Dickens as a Man of Feeling," and "The Roaming Fashion in Literature."

The Californian is one of the freshest and brightest of all the monthlies. It always has many things of especial interest about the Pacific Coast, but it is broadening its field judiciously, and appeals to a world-wide audience. The most timely article in the March number is one by George W. Merrill, Ex-Minister to Hawaii, on the proposed annexation. Mr. Merrill shows that there is no occasion for undue haste, and that is we want Hawaii at all—which is very doubtful—we do not need to snap it up this month. The most interesting article—to the present reader—is that of the Editor, Mr. Charles Frederick Holder, on Mount Tamalpais and its neighborhood. Of other illustrated articles there are: one on Algiers, "The Gate of the Orient," by Fannie C. W. Barbour; one on "Masks and Maskers," by J. J. Peatfield; one on "The District of Columbia," by Clifford Howard; one on "The Buddhist Hell," by Rev. Dr. F. J. Masters; one on life "Among the Black Fellows" of Australasia, by C. M. Waage; and one called "Among the California Glaciers," by Dr. Foster M. Carlin. Altogether this is an exceptionally attractive number. Only one unfavorable criticism need be made: the book notices are crude and amateurish, not to say sophomorical. Mr. Holden ought either to get somebody that knows how to conduct this department or drop it altogether.

The March number of Harper's Monthly is notable alike for the literary merit and the timeliness of its articles. When the bleak north winds howl along the north Atlantic coast and the valleys of the interior are buried in snow or overwhelmed with impassable mud, there is no better substitute for Colorado than Florida, and the unfortunates who cannot come to the former place may gladly turn to the "American Riviera," as it is described by Julian Ralph. From the old Spanish province to old Spain is only a step for the imagination, and Theodore Child gives a vivid picture of the Escurial palace and its memories of the Philips and Charleses who ruled and wrecked the foremost empire of the world. Washington society is doubly interesting at the present time. To one set of human beings "blessings grow brighter while taking their flight," and to another, "anticipation is greater than realization" ever will be. The first of a series of papers by Henry Loomis Nelson upon the social life at the national capital is cleverly written, and of course well illustrated, since the work is by C. S. Reinhart. No one is better qualified to write of the African slave trade than Henry M. Stanley, and none could do it in a more vigorous and interesting way. It is no new story that is told, but it is one that deserves more attention than it has received. Much has been done in the way of stopping the slave trade, much remains undone. A group of short poems by Howells are noteworthy from a literary standpoint. The serials by A. Conan Doyle and Constance Fenimore Woolson are continued with increasing interest.

The Forum this month is as usual full of articles on subjects of timely interest. The leader is by Captain A. T. Mahan, president of the Naval War College at Newport, who urges that the United States need Hawaii and ought to take it forthwith. Ernest Lambert, once Editor of the Panama Star and Herald, writes of the Panama outposts. Dr. J. M. Rice treats of the Philadelphia public schools, which he finds in some respects even worse than those of New York and Boston. James D. Hague writes of "The Cost of Silver and the Profits of Mining," reaching the conclusion that silver costs on the average more than a dollar an ounce to get out. President Hyde of Bowdoin College, and Edward Atkinson have a discussion whether the present transformation of New England is decay or development, and there are other papers of interest. Whoever would keep in touch with current thought must read The Forum.

The question whether women are clubable beings has been answered affirmatively, in Chicago, where the Woman's club is one of the recognized powers of the city in various directions and lines of activity. Probably this club in Chicago is the most notable of its kind in the world. At any rate, the reader will be apt to think so who has perused Miss Sara A. Underwood's account of it in Worthington's Magazine. This is the leading article, and it is profusely and well illustrated. Among the other articles those most noteworthy are a good story by R. M. Manley, "A Fiery Furnace and Soporifics;" a finely illustrated paper on Phenomena of the Desert, by Col. Thomas W. Knox, the famous traveler; and a "Study" of Phillips Brooks, by Lilian Whiting. The many departments are all good in their way. This new magazine is really a good one, and has promptly justified its existence. It is published by A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn., at $2.50 a year

The favorite monthly of the young folks is St. Nicholas, and this month it comes with a table bountifully spread with good things. The frontispiece is a beautiful picture of Michelangelo drawing, a cartoon for a poor boy who wants to help his sick mother. The benevolence and the artistic absorption on the great master's face, and the trustful curiosity on the boy's, are perfect. There are so many articles and stories, and so many beautiful pictures, that it is almost impossible to particularize. The continued stories by Mr. Stoddard and Miss Wiggin go on; there are short stories by Mrs. Foote, Miss Thompson and others; Mr. Holden tells about the "Tournament of Roses" held every winter in Pasadena, and a naval officer gives the story of the three caravels of Columbus, and their modern namesakes. Arlo Bates tells "Another History" in verse, about Lysander Pratt and his adventures in foreign lands, that is excellent. The leading article of the number is by Talcott Williams, on the "City of Homes"—Philadelphia. This will be found especially interesting by older folk. Other things being anywhere near equal, certainly that city seven-eighths of whose families live in separate houses, and three-fourths of whose families own the houses they live in, must be the best large city in the country for the residence of persons who are neither millionaires nor paupers.

"A RELIGION FOR ALL TIME."

The March number of The Arena contains an article by our fellow-citizen, Mr. Louis R. Ehrich, which reveals much thought and shows great ability and some research. Without at all endorsing any of Mr. Ehrich's views, THE GAZETTE gives herewith some of the more striking passages from the article in question:

The old religions are crumbling. Everything eventually crumbles which is not true. Never was there so little theology, never so much true religion, as at the present day. Never have men attended church so little; never have they attended hospital and asylum meetings so assiduously. Christianity is going down. Jesus is rising higher and higher. * * * * * * * *

Moses was the law-giver; Jesus the love-giver. "Ye have heard that it hath been said, thou shalt love thy neighbor, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, love your enemies, bless them that curse you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." There is the difference between the Old and the New Testament—the heart of Jesus; a heart overflowing with an ocean of love.

* * * * * * *

In the Baptist Church of the city in which I reside, is inscribed over the pulpit: "To the Glory of God." That is the voice of the Eighteenth and of the earlier centuries. Then follows the sentence, "For the weal of man." That is the voice of the Nineteenth century. The Twentieth century and the centuries to come will join the two sentences by one single word, and make them read, "To the glory of God," because "For the weal of man."

Suggesting this thought to the pastor of the said church, a man of unusual liberality and of most unusual ability, he naturally disagreed, and replied that the inscriptions should rather read, "To the glory of God," and therefore "For the weal of man. That is the very point at issue. I maintain that from the remotest ages to our own times; from the first savage who offered up his enemy to the war god; to the Druid setting fire to great figures of plaited osier filled with human beings; to the Mohammedan slaying thousands with the shout, "Allah or the sword;" to the Aztec priest snatching out the heart of his sacrificial victim; to the Crusaders approaching the Holy Sepulchre after 70,000 Moslems had been put to the sword; to the Pope's legate urging on the attack against the Albigenses, killing friend and foe with the cry, "Slay all! God will know his own;" to the holy inquisitor piling up the faggots around the unbeliever; to Charles V. in the Netherlands, because of their religious opinions, hanging, beheading, burying alive and burning over fifty thousand people; to the massacre of Saint Bartholomew's day, and the driving of over half a million Huguenots from France; to the horrible persecution of the Quakers in Massachusetts less than two hundred and fifty years ago; to the modern son of the Greek Church ruthlessly expelling thousands of Jews from Russia; all religion primarily devoted "to the glory of God" has left one long, hideous trail of suffering, of torture, and of blood. The conception must be turned about, and be made to read, "For the weal of man," and therefore, "To the glory of God." * * * * *

Just as the highest point in evolution on this planet is forever will be man, so the highest in the religion of the race is and forever will be the love of man for man.

Such a love for mankind cannot only coexist with the highest sanity in human affairs,—affairs of business and affairs of state,—it is the highest sanity. It brings man into right relation with the world-all. Such a simple religion of love will be a religion for all time. The highest developed man which this planet may produce will need no higher ideal. The measure of love will grow with the measure of the man. It is a religion for the universe. It is the true guiding principle for every star—for Mars, for Jupiter, for every nook and corner of this universe that bears two living creatures. Love is "the greatest thing in the world."

Such a religion will bless and beautify this earth as nothing has yet done. This, and this alone, will bring about the highest cooperation of man with man. No mere change in methods of government—no State socialism—will effect it. The change must be made in the heart of man. The change must be made in man's conception of religion.

LITERARY NOTES.

The January Century has been out of print for some time, and of the February number the publishers now have unfilled orders for more than five thousand copies awaiting a new edition.

No fiction in the world is more fascinating or more powerful than that of Russia. This fact is made apparent in the current issue of Romance, the seventh in its notable series of special numbers, and specifically devoted to Russian short stories. Nearly half of its contents relate to this remarkable country, and are from the pens of such writers as Tourguenieff, Tolstoi, Poucakine and "Stepniak." There are also stories of England and America by some of our best authors, among whom are Frances Hodgson Burnett, Tom P. Morgan, Caroline A. Creevey and Clyde Fitch. There is a recently discovered tale by John G. Whittier, and also a newspaper story, "The Great Journal Beat," by Rhodes McKnight.

Changes to Take Place in Washington Society.

Within a month changes much like the game of stage-coach will have taken place in Washington. The desirable furnished houses that have always had official tenants will have changed occupants all around, and an entirely new set of faces will be seen at the White House and the departments. Different names will be uppermost in conversation, and different people feel how pleasant it is to live for one's country in its high places. Society's carriages will stand before other doorways, and other vestibules will hold whirling snow-storms of the tissue paper flakes dropped from the countless visiting cards. The appointment of Justice Gresham as Secretary of State does not promise particularly gay winters to the diplomatic corps and their immediate set thereby. While a member of President Arthur's Cabinet the Gresham family cared little for the pleasures and treadmill of society. Mrs. Gresham's delicate health was a bar to her undertaking anything beyond the necessary routine of afternoons at home, and the young people of the family were by no means dazzled with Washington's gayeties. As the cabinet circle is expected to be led, by and take its tone from the family of the Secretary of State, there is as much surmise as to the social leadership in the immediate administration circle, the successor of Mrs. Whitney, as if the occupant of that first office had not been named. The wisest forecasters believe that the sceptre of social power during the next four years will be wielded by Mrs. Brice. During this winter their house has been the first establishment socially among those of their political faith. Their hospitality has not by any means been so crude as to be limited to those of the same political creed, and their series of dinners has gathered all that was best and most eminent in the broad social life of the capital. Unless the new cabinet contains some social lights and genius heretofore unmentioned, the family of the Ohio Senator will plainly lead. Their ambition to do so is evident, and their campaigns of these two seasons show social genius of the first order, and methods that cannot fail to secure their end. Mrs. Brice is already here and has her home established. The new cabinet families can do nothing before next winter, and time only strengthens a good leader's hold.—Harper's Bazar.

TO A PRINCESS.

There is splendid news from England,
And there's splendid news from France;
There's news that's good from Italy,
From Russia's broad expanse;
But best of all the news that's come,
The best we've ever seen,
The Princess fair of Wales has frowned
Upon the crinoline.

The dress of women cannot be
Obstructive on the streets;
It cannot at the theater
Encumber all the seats.
It cannot lose all grace and charm
Now that this future Queen
Has had the splendid sense to frown
Upon the crinoline.

The dress of woman's not to be
Cut like inverted tops,
Or funnel-shaped, or after the
Great Pyramid, Cheops,
Since Alexandra fair of Wales,
In majesty serene,
Has with her sweetly royal frown
Looked down on crinoline.

Then here's to her of England's realm,
A tiger and three cheers!
Then here's to this fair lady who
Has quieted our fears,
Who's stood for grace in woman's dress,
Long may she wave who's been
The bulwark 'gainst this threatened wave
Of hooplike crinoline!

—Harper's Bazar.

MY UPPER SHELVES.

Close at my feet in stolid rows they sit,
The grave great tomes that furnish forth my wit;
Like reverend oaks they are of Academe,
Within whose shade broods Science, staid of mien.
I honor them and hearken to their lore,
And with a formal fondness view them o'er;
As ever with the wise, they have the floor!

But high on top, all other books above,
The precious pocket volumes that I love
Forgather, in a Friend's Society
Whose silences are pregnant unto me
The poets be there, companions tried and true
On many a walk, for many a fireside brew:
The golden lays of Greece, the grace urbane
Of Roman Horace; or some later strain
From the Elizabethan, passion-strong;
From minnesinger or from master-song;
And down the tuneful choirs of nearer days,
The chants of Hugo, or the soulful praise
Of Wordsworth, tranced among his native fells;
The orphic art of Emerson; the wail
Of Heine, ever slave to Beauty's spells;
The voice of Tennyson in many a musing tale;
These and their fellows poise above my head,
And at their beck imperious I am led
Through all delights of living and of dead.

Less weighty, say you? All aerial things
That float on fancies or fly on wings
Are small of bulk, and hence soar heaven-high:
They have all manner of wild sweet escapes
From bonds on earth, and so they do not die
As die those grosser, more imprisoned shapes.
My upper shelves uphold a mystic crowd,
Whose lightest word, though scarcely breathed aloud,
Will all outweigh a million folios
That groan with wisdom and with scholar-woes,
So long as love is love and blooms a sole red rose!

—Richard Burton, in Harper's Magazine for March.

WINTER NIGHTFALL.

The rose that faded from the western sky
Behind the lazy mill,
The snow's wind carven drifts in beauty lie
Where all is gray and still.

Now dim and faint the distant steeple grows,
While night's drear shadows creep
Across the land, and dull the weird repose
Of aspen wood and steep.

Above the fields a great enamelled star
Is sparkling cold and white;
The deep dark curtains of the east afar
Shine with a sudden light:

And in a moment, with a silver flood,
The full moon rises chill.
Behind the tangle of the sombre wood
That crowns the distant hill.

—R. K. Munkittrick, in Harper's Weekly.

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS.

ODD INCIDENTS OF FOREIGN TRAVEL AND OBSERVATION.

A Cuban Ollapodrida—The Ancient Cuban Inn—Country Roads—Women Workers and Shoppers—Odd Cooking Facilities—Some Quaint and Winsome Cuban Hamlets—Night Harbor Scenes—A Cuban "House-Raising."

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LONDON, Feb. 20.—You are always received at the century-old bodega y posada or inn of Cuba as a person of great distinction. This, however, is wholly in the ethical sense. It in nowise betters the quality of your food; ministers to your bodily needs; or clears the filth, fleas and cobwebs from your dim old alcobas. An out-of-the-way inn in Cuba is a shelter much inferior to a night in the open air. Mine host will dance all around you with ineffable welcomes. He will call upon all the saints to guard you. He will protest endlessly, "My house is thine!" Then he will go to sleep. He awakens just before you depart, and showers blessings and bills upon you. If in the meantime you have got anything but quaint and laughable studies, you are in truth a born diplomat.

The country roads of Cuba crook and turn to avoid obstacles, just as the Cuban will do six days labor to avoid one. "Beware the pantanos!" is the warning cry heard from every tongue throughout the day. These "pantanos" are sinks in the clay soil where one's animal plunges from perfectly solid footing fairly out of sight. The "pantanos" are bad enough, but the desechos (literally, refusals; avoidances;) are worse. These are ways cut round impassable places involving serious riding through bogs and jungles, and not infrequent goings astray in the dense forests.

The fences of these remarkable "roads" are curious affairs. Frequently they are of the Spanish bayonet, and the henniquen with a broad leaf and a barbed point six inches long, strong enough to impale your horse. Again strips of stone fence will be seen. Others are of pina de raton, or bastard pineapple tree. But the larger number are of pinones bonita. Green limbs are cut from this, and when thrust in the ground grow instantly and luxuriously. Between the branches the vejuco de angarilla, a hardy vine, is planted. This weaves itself through and through the hedge in all manner of fantastic and tightening freaks; and as it bears a lovely purple blossom, this fence is always strikingly beautiful to the eye.

One class you will miss in Cuba—not only in shops, but everywhere else—is the women workers. The most sensible and often the handsomest of women can be found occupying places of trust in American mercantile establishments and offices. In all Havana but one place is noticed where white women are employed. This is a modiste's on Calle de Obispo; and these are a scraggy lot indeed. Women in Cuba are ladies, washerwomen, or demimonde. Shopping is done by fair senoras or senoritas in the afternoon, and one will then certainly see beautiful women. They are neither flippant nor chiding in their purchases as in some countries. No salesman would dare gossip with them, suggest for them, or chattingly enter upon discussion of their affairs. Nor do they inform shopkeepers of their own or their neighbors intentions. They seem to know just what they want and go straightway and get it. The turnouts are very gay; thousands of women meet, mingle and pass greetings; but there seems to be a general understanding that a shop is not just the place in which ladies should entertain one another. This may arise from the fact that Spanish women are well bred. And well bred women set some store upon their own dignity and the home.

There being neither stoves or fireplaces in Cuba, the question of cooking-fires becomes an odd one. In the cities all cooking is done on charcoal urns, in the larger establishments these often being arranged in the form of massive charcoal ranges. But in remote country places a little pagoda-like corner is built next the house, or a detached structure, not unlike an American farmer's large smoke-house, is seen. Here the fire is built squarely upon the ground, or upon, or within rude stone bases, and the smoke ascends as will, usually finding vent underneath raised roofs.

In this primitive cocina or kitchen, the guarda candela (literally candle, or fire, guard) is always smouldering. It is practically the fireplace "back-log" of our olden days to the Cuban country home. If it should happen to go out, which is seldom permitted as unhappy superstitions attach to the fact, on discovery it is instantly relighted from flint and steel sparks struck into bunches of corn tassels or dry and splintered leaves of the palm.

At the old Cuban town of Guines, which is scarcely more than a village, the loiterer has much to study and enjoy. It is more Moorish than Havana; more Doric than any village of the Holy Land; and as pretty as a rose-embowered garden. No hamlet in Europe that I have ever seen furnishes such quaint old corners, or, when the eye and mind tire of these, gives in every direction across its marvelous valley such enchanting prospects. The untold riches of the earth far and near have set their opulent seal on all things; and one can easily imagine that the handsomest women in the world are here housed. So, too, in Guines the Spanish idea of the constant seclusion of women is less rigorous. Balcony and portico swarm with the beauties, fair as the tropic flowers among which they smile. They are even upon the streets in dainty squads. Everywhere are song and music and flowers and women and indolence.

Seated underneath the cool porch-arches of old Posada de Roig, what medieval sights and groupings are beheld! There against the portals of San Julien de los Guines church is a group of lazzaroni basking in the sun as typical of all that is desperate and dolorous as Rome, Constantinople or Morocco can show. Here, beside you, are Gitani thicker and more persistent than ply their black arts in Lisbon, Madrid or Valladolid. At the mouth of that narrow calle are a dozen whites and blacks as innocent of clothing or shame as the Kanaka girls of the Solomon islands. All about in half-caught threnodies, are sounds of music from instruments made and played precisely as when the same notes resounded among the arabesques and fretwork of the Alhambran Court of Lions half a thousand years ago. Water carriers pass with puncheons on their heads just as they did in the days of Herod in Egypt. While through the medieval vision set actually before your eyes of to-day, coming to a later time and form, which yet seem but relics of dead centuries, are the ancient volantes dragged sleepily along; caballeros and senoritas on horseback, as though a page of Don Quixote were furnished; and half-naked guajiros with ox-boats, primitive as the portage of the ancient Goths and Huns.

At sundown in Havana harbor cannon boom from all the forts and men-of-war. Instantly every flag in the harbor is lowered. At 8 o'clock again the cannon bellow. Instantly again from hundreds of vessels come the clanging sound of "eight bells!" With these mingle the chiming of bells from a hundred churches. Far and near sound the notes of the trumpeters in the forts upon the mountains. Then for a little while it seems as if deep silence came upon mountain and city and bay; and then here a song; there the notes of a guitar; over yonder the merry click of the castinet; beyond, sailors singing roysteringly or well; here again an old American accordion full of sentiment and sweetness; out there in some Scotch craft a bagpipe, softer sounding than upon shore; beyond that clump of vessels, the crew of a German man-of-war, singing as only Germans can sing some soulful bundeslied; upon the shore near and far and all about, all manner of half-heard tones of laughter and melody, hidden and intensified in mystery and sweetness by distance and night; while from the look-outs on Moro tower, around to Jesu del Monte, and on again circling to the sea, are heard, as in medieval days of old Spain, the chanted calls of challenging sentinels, travestying our later time with owl-like hootings from monarchy's mold and gloom.

An agreeable diversion in Cuba is participation in a genuine "cobijar" or house-raising. I was once a guest at one of these in the country region north of Trinidad. A couple had been married. About a caballeria of land had been given them by an old montero father, and planters and yeomen alike, some from as far as twenty leagues away among the mountains, had come to make a sort of festivity out of setting the queer home upon its legs.

Over a hundred men were here, and their little ponies were tethered for a half mile up and down the road. Two fat bullocks had been killed and roasted, and there was no end of roasted pigs and tender lambs from the mountains, with all sorts of unnamable Cuban country dishes. Perhaps a score of men were employed in cooking alone. There were casks of aguardiente and flagons of cheap Catalan wine, and these splendid swarthy fellows made many picturesque groups among the laurels, palms, tamarinds and mignonettes which grow to the height of our own flowering locusts.

But to me the construction of the house itself, as it arose in the wilderness garden, under the lazy, "visiting" sort of efforts of the crowd, was fully as interesting. It was built of guabrabaca (axbreaker) wooden posts, interwoven with the long, straight and thin saplings of haya, until a complete and most dextrous network of side walls was made. This woven work is perhaps eighteen inches in thickness, and as rapidly as it progresses upward a score or so of guajiros forced into the chinks and interstices a hard plaster made of clay, water, and the tough esparillo grass; so that by the time the casa de vivienda was ready for its roof, as two or three days are consumed in a Cuban house raising, the sides are dry and solid as a brick wall. This particular structure was about forty feet square in area, making a pretty comfortable home for a newly wedded pair. The roof went to a tremendous height at the ridge, and with its bellying area of haya poles reaching out over rude, wide porches, was thatched with the broad leaves of the palma de manaca, a small species of the palm, which serves for a perfect shelter for a period of seven years.

The quaint little village of San Francisco de Paula, between Havana and Guines, is one of the most winsome places to be found in Cuba. It is romantic in situation and prized for beautiful women and famous bread, both worth traveling a distance in any country to enjoy. The village nestles within a narrow gorge—the main street being formed by the calzada itself—and then truantly straggles on either side to a cock-pit on the one height and to a queer old church on the other. But down below, along the street and about the ways and paths between the houses are bowers of roses, splashing fountains, and pretty girls innumerable.

Sauntering about the lovely place, we climbed the mountain to inspect the old church, which, in this peculiar atmosphere, seemed to us from the valley below a tremendous structure looming against the steel-blue sky, but which on approaching dwindled to a little old pile of century-eaten stone, with no windows, with but one door, and with a chime of bells no bigger than the bells our American cows rattle, half-muffled in clover, at the flies in the meadows. But the climbing showed us where there were more entrancing studies than the quaintest of old churches.

Every home in this village nest was like a bit of old Doric Salem set in a frame of honeysuckle, jasmine, and rose; and every pillared portico, wide and big as the house itself, was a scene for an artist and student of simple toil and glowing beauty. Here, too, was a delightful surprise in the pleasing discovery that the delicate beauty, the Cuban woman, could do something in the nature of work. These were the sweetest of Cubans and everyone was as lazily busy as pretty. And what bright engaging groupings they were as we passed, making our admiration as plain in our eyes and loiterings as they all showed us in their own eyes and blushes they were glad that they pleased.

You must know that we were chivalrous caballeros, my companion, the don, and myself, and that no good women are indifferent to true interest and admiration in any country. So it was with no rudeness on our part nor alarm on theirs, that we soon found a group of some twenty senoritas and ninas, presided over by two or three pleasantly grave senoras picturesquely bestowed upon a great flower-embowered portico, singing dainty snatches of Spanish ballads, bandying back and forth harmless jests, and full as the vines of blossoms of the alert aggressions and repulses of budding womanhood.

San Francisco de Paula's homes are all diminutive factories of the cool, light hat known in our country as the "palm leaf," the same being a leading article of export from Yucatan to the states, though it is said the Americans are only sent the inferior grades; and here these fair maids, in a setting of architecture, of quaint environment and blossoms prettier than ever given us on the operatic stage, were making their dainty and deft fingers fly marvelously. The ninas, or little girls, split the leaf of the already bleached palma guana, or fan palm, with thin bladed knives, each little one true and dextrous in her work and rarely making a wrong stroke or destroying a slender strand.

We set the entire coterie in a flutter by contracting for the making of a hat for each one of us, the dicker being gravely conducted by the don with one of the discreet senoras; and no two men were ever put in pleasanter waiting than we during those two sunny Cuban hours. With the delicious hospitality of these Cubans everywhere we must needs be made as comfortable as royal guests; and, while the stately don was placed in a great rocking chair near the fair girl whose nimble hands were already weaving the snow-white strands of his sombrero, without any ado I must accept a plaited-grass hammock swung by the side of the entrancing senora whose dextrous fingers fluttered among the rustling palm-strands with the rapidity of the swift coming and going of the blushes upon the perfect face.

The old senoras beamed; the young senoritas kept up an undertone of gay sallies, interspersed with gurgles of laughter; the little ninas giggled hysterically; a crowd of fat negroes looked on grinningly; the don rocked benignly to and fro in his capacious chair; I swung leisurely in my plaited hammock; and I pledge you that, looking lazily through our curling cigarette smoke, as the old senoritas smoked with us, I saw such romance and situations in the real scene and surroundings of this one Cuban portico as the comedy opera makers might utilize with exquisite pleasure and delight.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Where Does the Hon. Dink Botts Come In?

A simple request for information, printed in The Sun a few days ago, is bringing out a lot of hokosophy, hokology, and hokiana, but, as we trust, no hoaxes.

Some of the statements concerning Hoke's career which are furnished to us by persons who have known him from away back, cannot be published without impairment of the dignity and beauty of Hoke's attitude at the rising of the curtain. This is enough to say on that subject.

We turn with pleasure to such honest tributes of admiration and esteem as this, from Mr. H. L. Spriggs of Athens, on the Oconee river.

"You ask, 'Is there really such a man as Hoke Smith, or is he only a fake and a Georgia phantasm?'

"Yes, there is a Hoke Smith. He lives in Atlanta, and is a bosom friend of the Hon. Dink Botts of Lumpkin county, Georgia.

"It was Dink and Hoke who carried the day in Georgia for the Hon. Grover Cleveland. Now, why shouldn't Hoke come in for a part of the spoils of the late victory? Why, I ask?"

We reply, Hoke should come in. If his political services are as alleged, his selection for high office is logical, reasonable, just, Jacksonian and Democratic in every way. We honor Mr. Cleveland for recognizing in his appointment of a secretary of the interior the fundamental principle of practical politics: The spoils to the victor.

But how about Dink? According to Mr. Spriggs it was not Hoke alone that carried Georgia for Mr. Cleveland; it was Dink and Hoke. Where does the Hon. Dink Botts of Lumpkin come in? Shall Hoke be taken and Dink left in the cold?—N. Y. Sun.

Holidays and the World's Fair.

The Sunday-opening proposition died of inanition in Congressman Durborow's World's Fair committee yesterday. This is not a surprise to anyone. As a matter of fact the question was settled last fall when the condition of Sunday closing was affixed to the Columbian half-dollar appropriation.

While the failure of the movement for Sunday opening was apparent long ago, there has been, nevertheless, a disposition to await final action at Washington before adapting to a closed Sunday arrangements for World's Fair visits. Now, however, the question of holidays, the importance of which has been urged by the News Record for months, presents itself and demands a solution.

Some firms, with a right appreciation of the importance and value of the great six months' festival, have announced their intention to give their employees holidays with pay. The News Record believes that this plan will be adopted very generally as soon as the vast benefits of the World's Fair are demonstrated.—Chicago News Record.

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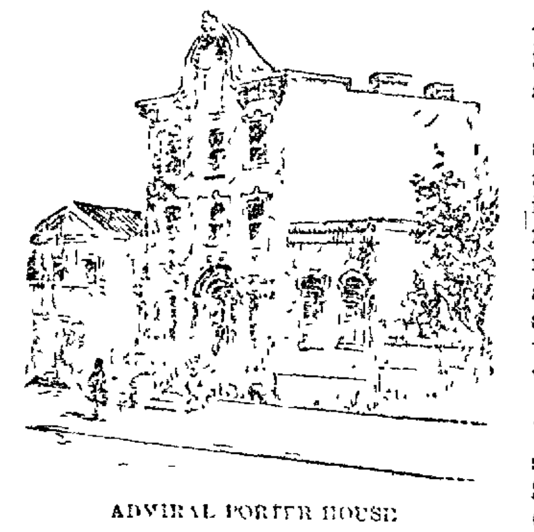
CLEVELAND'S HOME.

HE MAY NOT LIVE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

The New President Will Probably Lease a Residence and Use the Executive Mansion Only For Office Purposes—The Admiral Porter Mansion.

[Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—It will be President Cleveland again the day after tomorrow and charming Mrs. Cleveland will again be mistress of the White House. But she is to be mistress this time only in name. At least, for an in-



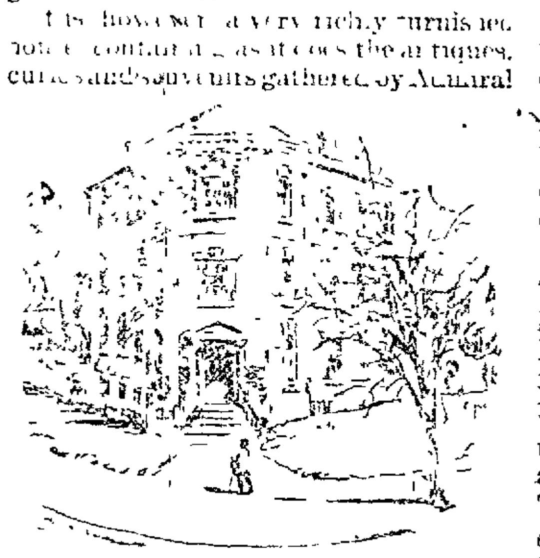
ADMIRAL PORTER HOUSE

definite period, which may be short or long, the understanding is that the president will use the executive mansion only for an office, taking up residence for himself and family elsewhere.

Mr Cleveland is always doing something that surprises the people, and this is one of the least expected of his decisions. It is a decided novelty to have a president come to Washington and live in any place but the executive mansion or "the president's house," as they used to call it. Never before in the history of the government has a president done such a thing, and the good people of the capital are unable to understand it. The truth is they don't approve it. But Mr. Cleveland has a way of doing what he likes without regard to criticism.

Of course Mr. Cleveland may change his mind or conclude after all to install his household gods in the mansion provided for them by the government. But he has been negotiating for a lease of the Admiral Porter house, and it is probable that this mansion, already noted, will become historical. The Porter house stands on I street 3 blocks from the executive mansion. It is a large brick structure, the front walls of which have been painted white. Though it presents a somewhat imposing appearance, it is not a very desirable house in which to make a comfortable home. According to the late admiral's servants—and if you want to know what a house is go to the cook or the chambermaid and not to the real estate agent—this mansion is badly built to begin, is full of rats, has poor plumbing, is moldy and generally forlorn.

It is, however, a very richly furnished house, containing as it does the antiques, curios and souvenirs gathered by Admiral



THE TAYLOE OCTAGON.

Porter during his many voyages. The wing at the left of the picture printed herewith is a mere entrance to the courtyard and stables in the rear, except that over the entrance is a large room which Admiral Porter used for many years before his death as an office. It was a curious old room in its way. There were models of naval vessels, marine pictures, ocean curiosities, books, old swords, guns, piratical knives and pistols and a motley collection of the trophies and souvenirs of an old sea dog.

Here Admiral Porter lived, except at mealtime, working, writing and smoking. He used to smoke 20 or 30 cigars in a day and boast of his prowess in that line as well as of his remarkable agility and strength at an advanced age. His writings brought him in a snug little income for several years and helped him to maintain such an expensive house.

It is a rather odd circumstance that this house was built by a colored man who used to be a slave. His name was Lee, and after gaining his freedom he set up in business as an undertaker and amassed quite a fortune. If I am not mistaken he once lived in the house himself, and it is a striking commentary on the possibilities of free citizenship in this blessed country of ours that a dwelling built by an emancipated slave may become the home of a president and "the little White House."

Like nearly all the houses in its neighborhood, the Porter mansion has a history. Many years ago Hamilton Fish, while senator from New York, lived in it. Then two British ministers to the capital, one after the other, used it as legation house. One was Lord Lyons and the other Lord Napier. During the latter's occupancy the Prince of Wales visited Washington and was entertained by the minister. To this day the residents of the neighborhood tell stories of the prince's visit. Such a great throng of people rushed to see the heir to the British throne whenever he appeared in public that it was found necessary to rope off the sidewalk in front of the Porter house and to station policemen there to see that the crowd kept itself at a respectful distance.

Notwithstanding these precautions the prince and his retinue made their way with some difficulty from their carriage to the house. The crowd cheered him and he lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the compliment, none of which is very important save in the eyes of the chappies, who still have apartments in the vicinity of the house where H. R. H. the P. of W. was entertained.

Another house which Mr. Cleveland has taken a look at is known as the Barber castle, standing on the hill overlooking the city about a mile and a half north of the executive mansion. It is a very handsome house and is surrounded by spacious grounds. Barring the distance from his office, Mr. Cleveland would find this a much more desirable place of residence, in case he decided to set up a private establishment, than the Porter mansion. Chief Justice Fuller lived here during the first year he was in Washington, and if I remember aright paid several thousand dollars rent. S. S. Cox lived for a time in the same house and converted it into a sort of Turkish bazaar, where his many friends loved to sit about of an evening on oriental rugs and smoke their narghiles while listening to Cox's stories of his experiences as minister to Constantinople. In the immediate vicinity of the Barber house are the houses of Mrs. John A. Logan and ex-Senator Henderson of Missouri, the latter being actually a castle, and a very large and handsome one at that.

There are now only three houses in Washington, besides the executive mansion, in which presidents of the United States have lived. One is the famous Octagon house, which now stands abandoned and almost in ruins in a quarter of the city no longer fashionable. It was known as the Tayloe mansion and for many years was a social center. After the British burned the White House in 1814 President Madison took up his residence in the Octagon house and made his office there as well. Here he held his New Year's levee in 1815, and

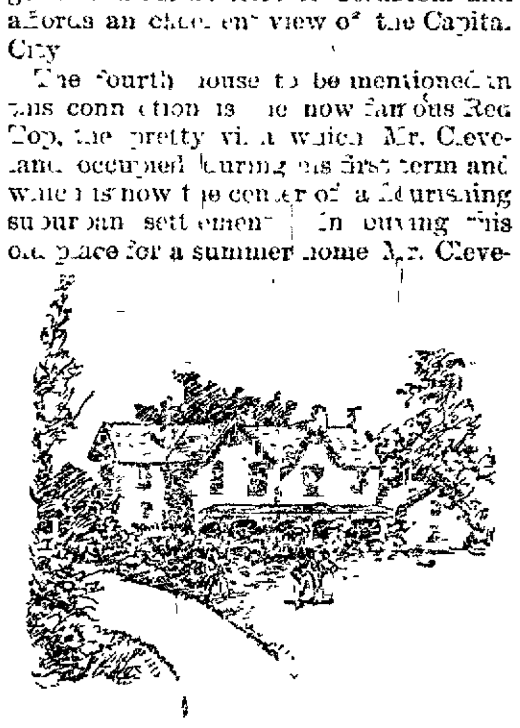
RED TOP.

in the big circular room over the entrance, which is now inhabited only by bats and rats, he signed the treaty of Ghent in February of the same year.

In this room Dolly Madison hung the portrait of Washington which she had rescued from the White House before her hasty flight before the foe. On the day the British arrived in Washington Mrs. Madison had issued invitations for a dinner party, as it was not believed the enemy would reach the city that evening. When it was reported that the invaders had reached Capitol hill, she collected a few personal articles, cut from its frame the famous Washington portrait that hung in the east room and fled. The British troops found a fine dinner awaiting them and proceeded to do justice to it.

The second house in which presidents have lived is the cottage at the soldiers' home, 2½ miles from the White House. It is a pretty place, and there a number of presidents have, with their families, passed the summer season. Buchanan was the first to use this cottage as a summer resort, and Lincoln, Grant, Hayes and Arthur have followed his example. This cottage occupies the highest spot of ground in the District of Columbia and affords an excellent view of the Capital City.

The fourth house to be mentioned in this connection is the now famous Red Top, the pretty villa which Mr. Cleveland occupied during his first term and which is now the center of a flourishing suburban settlement. In buying this old place for a summer home Mr. Cleve-



PRESIDENT'S COTTAGE AT SOLDIERS' HOME.

land eight years ago bade defiance to all traditions, and there is much reason to expect he will now override precedent by establishing a private residence in the capital.

WALTER WELLMAN.

Common Sense and Sanitation.

An exhibit of general interest just at this time, when the methods to be adopted for preventing the introduction of cholera will form one of the features of the World's fair and will be known as the division of hygiene and sanitation. It is proposed as far as possible to make exhibits by models of the following: Sanitarily built houses for town and country, sanitary schoolhouses, public baths, lavatories, etc., quarantine establishments ashore and afloat, crematories for the dead, crematories for garbage, filters and other appliances for purification of water, laboratory for analysis of water, milk, etc., laboratory for bacteriological work. Athletic games, gymnasia and gymnastic appliances, heating apparatus, ventilating apparatus, appliances connected with drainage, sanitary dresses and appliances, dresses for special work, food and food adulterations, modes of food preparation. Illustrations, diagrams and charts showing the work of state boards of health and their auxiliary boards, also of sanitary associations. A complete library of publications relating to hygiene and sanitation.

THE FLEETING SHOW.

Stories and Gossip Picked Up on the Streets.

I see that during the past week a reception was given in Denver to Mrs. Murat, the widow of Count Murat. She was the first white woman to cross the plains to Colorado in the gold excitement of 1858-9. Since the death of her husband she has been a resident of this county at Palmer Lake. Ten years ago I knew old Count Murat in Denver. He was a quaint character, and although given to drink, always bore himself with the courtly polish of the old school gentlemen. In those days a famous resort in Denver was California Hall. It was a large beer garden in fact where an excellent concert was given, and the old Count was employed as a sort of head door walker. With his iron-grey mustache and grand air he would meet the patrons at the door and bow them to a seat as if they were the most distinguished guests. It was a favorite amusement for the newspaper boys to drop in for an hour of an evening and fill the old Count about half full of beer, when he would begin to relate his experiences of the early days in Colorado. His favorite story was one about how he charged Horace Greeley $5 for a shave. I have forgotten the details but they are related in Greeley's book on Colorado, written at the time he made his famous trip across the country with A. D. Richardson. Whether the old man was entitled to the title of Count I do not know, but when drinking he claimed to be of the family of Napoleon's great field marshal. He owned a fine property at one time in what is now the heart of Denver's business district. It must now be immensely valuable.

* * *

The death occurred at Warsaw, Ill., on Feb. 18, of Mrs. Helen Hay, aged 89 years. Mrs. Hay was the mother of the distinguished poet and historian, John Hay, who gained his first honors as the private secretary of President Lincoln. I knew Mrs. Hay very well. She was a most lovable old lady, and like the mothers of most great men, a woman of strong personality and great mental power. To the day of her death she maintained her interest in the affairs of the great world and the people about her, although for many years she looked on from an invalid's chair. She was the wife of the late Dr. Charles Hay, and they were pioneers in Illinois in the days when that great middle State was considered in the far west. She was always fond of young people, and it was one of the greatest pleasures of the boys and girls who grew up in the little town where she lived to pay her regular visits.

* * *

Colonel John Hay, by the way, is closely identified with this city, for he is the owner of Crystal park, above Manitou, one of the most beautiful spots in this vicinity. Colonel Hay's parents were of the best class of Eastern people, who migrated to the West in the first part of the century. They were of the class of people who would educate their sons, no matter what the privations of pioneer life may be, and in fact it was an education in itself to live in the family of such a man as the late Dr. Hay. So John, the youngest son, was given a splendid education, and in 1860, when Lincoln was elected, he was a young man reading law in the office of the late Stephen T. Logan, at Springfield. Lincoln was not a man of much academic education himself, and the fact that young Hay was a scholar, the master of several languages and altogether a bright young fellow, attracted him, and he took the youth to Washington as his personal secretary. This should not be confounded with private secretary, as that office was held by Mr. John G. Nicolay, who collaborated with Mr. Hay their great life of the martyred president. After Lincoln's death Mr. Hay took to journalism and literature, where he has made an enviable name. He has also been a successful diplomat, representing his country abroad at different times. He married a daughter of the late Amasa Stone of Cleveland, the millionaire railroad builder.

* * *

The Colonel was standing in front of a fruit stand on Tejon street when I met him yesterday. He had just tasted two fresh strawberries that were worth about 10 cents apiece and was pinching a banana on a bunch, so that it would likely decay in the next twenty-four hours, when I came up.

"Humph," he said, "Fleeting, those things are green. But they haven't got any advantage over lots of people in this town."

"You don't mean that to be personal, do you, Colonel?" I asked.

"Don't be funny, Fleeting. You know who I mean. It's people who put their money into worthless mining stock. I'm one of 'em. I own 290,000 shares of the Tenderfoots Delight Consolidated Gold, Silver, Crystal and Diamond Mining and Milling company's stock, and I got in on the ground floor. We boys got together last year and formed the company, and we had it all fixed up to do the suckers. One of the fellows went up to Cripple Creek and staked off a claim forty miles from any known lead, and in the hardest granite you ever saw. We dug a hole ten feet deep and called it Sucker Fish lode. Then we organized the company with $1,000,000 capitalization. One of the boys took the claim and deeded it back for the full amount of capital stock so we are safe on the law. We put the stock on the market for ten cents a share and last spring she sold like wildfire. We got $50,000 in the treasury and I told the boys it was time to divide, but what do you think, an expert, whatever that is, went up there and looked at the claim, and said we had indications. This set the boys crazy and they insisted on digging in that hole and outvoted me. They are still digging and have not only put that $50,000 in a hole in that bed of granite, but have sunk $30,000 more besides. I'll bet you, Fleeting, that I have paid two hundred different assessments in the last year. Every few days they bring us down news of a rich strike in the claim, and then I feel sick for it means another assessment."

"Why don't you sell out, Colonel?"

"Why don't I unload? Fleeting, I couldn't unload that stock on the city dump. The health officers would prevent me. However we learn some of our townsmen have been doing a good business in played-out stocks back in Massachusetts lately and we are going to send a missionary back there pretty soon. We will put the price up high so that they will bite hard too, I tell you."

"You ought to get rich Colonel, with your business methods."

"But I ain't, Fleeting. I'm just as poor as everybody else in this town, and I tell you this is a pretty poor town right now."

"Why, where is the money?"

"In Cripple Creek, sir. I tell you that all the spare money in Colorado Springs is right in Cripple Creek to-day. That's what makes me so hot at some of the people in the camp for the way they are treating us. Not all of them, mind you, but some that should know better. There's nothing too mean for them to say about our town and its people, and yet Colorado Springs and its people are the bone and sinew of the camp. It was Colorado Springs people who discovered the camp, Colorado Springs people who first went in there, Colorado Springs capitalists who first recognized it, and Colorado Springs men who are building a railroad in there. Colorado Springs people own a large part of the town property, both improved and unimproved, a large majority of the best mines are owned in Colorado Springs."

"Looks like a Colorado Springs camp, Colonel. Try those dates over there—I don't think the man is looking."

"Thanks for the suggestion, but they look wormy. It's true a whole lot of credit for the first discovery of Cripple Creek is due to our friends in the little town of Florissant, and credit is also due to Manitou and Colorado City; but they are part of our little city and are vitally interested in seeing us succeed. It seems to be a fad in camp to try who can abuse this town most, and certain professional men seem to think it makes them more popular and brings in business. I know fellows there who haven't a cent of their own on earth, who are doing business there on Colorado Springs money, but who revile this town from Dan to Bersheba. That's their song up there only, for down here they talk against county division and swear at the fellows who talk it up."

"That's right, colonel, for I have had jim-crow politicians ask me not to quote them against county division down here, and go up there and get themselves interviewed in favor of it."

"For a nickel I'd just get you to print their names, Fleeting. Such arguments as are used for county division are stupid. Those Barry resolutions the other night made me tired. There are not 12,000 bona fide residents in the district, and the census taker who would report that many should go to jail. There is not $1,000,000 of valuation in the district, and people up there would mob the assessor who would value them at half that sum. The resolutions claimed that they have a large territory of agricultural and grazing! That land has been open for settlement for twenty-five years, but it has never yet proved self-supporting. The worst statement is that in the past year the people have expended $100,000 in attending court or in transacting legal business at the county seat. The actual total receipts of the Colorado Midland road for its Cripple Creek terminus was $107,065.42 last year, counting freight and all. What part of this was expended for attending court? The total receipts of the county clerk for recording in the year were $16,000. About half of this was Cripple Creek business, and it was necessary for the people making the record to come to this city about once in every twenty papers recorded. Then they jumped on the county commissioners for not spending more money at the camp. The actual assessment of the new territory in the proposed new county last year was something over $300,000, and in the towns reached about $85,000. I'll bet you the commissioners have spent twice over the amount of money derived from taxing the camp, in Cripple Creek improvements and in taking care of the criminals."

"But, Colonel, the commissioners have allowed a toll road into the camp."

"To be sure, but they built two free roads. If they are going to buy out all the toll roads, I'm going into the business of building them. There is a whole lot said about Colorado Springs not getting the trade it should from the camp, but I don't see what camp people have to kick on about that. They don't lose [illegible] I tell you there are lots of people with axes to grind, but if Colorado Springs would retaliate on the camp for just one week in the way they treat this town, they would feel pretty bad about it. I tell you, Fleeting, some one has got to realize on Cripple Creek investments pretty soon, or Colorado Springs money will quit pouring in there."

"Is there not some justice in their plea that it is very expensive to reach the courts in their mining litigation?"

"Fleeting, don't talk to a lawyer that way unless you want to be set down for a tenderfoot. Did you ever hear of a mining case that stopped in the District Court, unless it was compromised? A very large percentage of all mining litigation is compromised and the rest goes into the United States courts eventually, so that it makes very little difference where the District Court is located. In truth most of the cases brought so far have been by people living here."

"From what you say, Colonel, I am of the opinion that you are opposed to county division."

"Young man, have you been making sport of me all this time?"

"Not for the world, Colonel. How about your aldermanic boom?"

"It's all fixed up, Fleeting. I'll be nominated next Tuesday evening at the Populist convention sure. No, Mr. Fruitseller, I don't want any of your cholera stuff. Those strawberries have puckered up my mouth now until my false teeth rattle."

Then the old fellow grabbed up a handful of nuts, hobbled out and hailed a street car and nearly pulled the conductor off the car as he stumbled up the steps.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

FEBRUARY WEATHER.

Review of the Meteorological Conditions for the Past Month.

February was not quite such a meteorological harmony as was January, but it was very far from being a disagreeable month. The tremendous blizzards which swept in successive waves through the Mississippi valley and along the Atlantic coast, only had a remote influence upon Colorado climate. The cold and storms were of short duration, the precipitation was very light and the winds were neither long continued or severe.

From the report of the local branch of the United States Weather Bureau, are taken the following figures and facts:

The month opened with a storm in which the temperature sank to —3, the lowest of the month, and the precipitation was .02 inches. The 3d, 4th and 5th were "Colorado days," with a mean temperature of 37 degrees for the entire period. On the 6th there was again a snowfall of one-fiftieth of an inch of moisture. From this date until the 14th there was no precipitation that could be measured, but on St. Valentine's day there was one hundredth of an inch in the gauge. Nine clear days followed, there was one-hundredth of an inch of precipitation on the 24th, and one-fiftieth on the 27th, and that is the storm record for the month. The TOTAL PRECIPITATION WAS EIGHT-HUNDREDTHS of an inch. There were 8 clear days, 11 partly cloudy days and 9 cloudy days.

The highest temperature was 59 degrees on the 5th, the lowest —3, on the 2d. The average for the month is 29 degrees. On the 23d the daily range of temperature was 5 degrees.

The greatest velocity of the wind was 54 miles an hour, on the 6th; and the average velocity about — miles an hour. Most of the wind and nearly all the snow-fall was in the night time.

Compared with February in other years that of 1893 was a cooler and a dryer month than usual.

On Washington's birthday, the holiday was generally celebrated out of doors. There were picnic parties to Manitou and the canons, and several games of baseball as well as of polo were played without discomfort. At no time during the month was there snow enough to be swept from the sidewalks or to interrupt the street-cars. The columns of THE GAZETTE show for each of the four weeks severe storms and cold in eastern and central states. New York, New England and the Northern Mississippi valley being especial sufferers. Railroad trains have been frequently blockaded, harbors and rivers have been frozen in unaccustomed places, and the only change from a condition of deep snow and intense cold has been to one of fog and slushiness.

There is nothing the matter with Colorado climate.

The Cleopatra and Golden Eagle mining companies have settled all their difficulties in regard to location lines. The Golden Eagle had a corner surveyed into the Cleopatra, and the matter has been adjusted by the Golden Eagle people accepting Cleopatra stock, and resigning their rights in the land.

MINING STOCKS.

Weekly Stock Review Furnished by Sherwood Aldrich.

The stock buying during the past week has included the full list, from Jack Pot to Anaconda, and the volume of business has been large. It is very noticeable that the cheaper stocks are at present receiving more attention than the others, and Work, Jack Pot, World, Alamo and Calumet were in demand. Such buying is, of course, wholly speculative, for the cheaper the stock the greater the risk. During the week it became known that a company had been organized in Boston, Massachusetts, for the purpose of selling to eastern people many cheap or worthless stocks at exorbitant figures, but the prompt exposure from several sources of the fraudulent purposes of the company will doubtless destroy its opportunities for much more deception of this character, and warn eastern investors against such schemes.

Anaconda ranged from 42c to 42½c. A force of men is now working the mines, and confidence in the stock is rapidly returning. It was reported early in the week that the Pharmacist mine had been sold to an eastern syndicate for the sum of $500,000, and the news caused much comment in this city, where so much of the stock is held. It developed that the report was unfounded as to an actual sale, but was true so far as it stated that an option was outstanding upon a very large block of the stock. This option has not yet been taken up, but the chances seem to favor a sale of the control. One thing is certain, that the mine is well worth the price asked. This stock sold at 27c and 28c.

Work was active at from 7¼c to 8¼c, considerable changing hands, World sold at 4¾c and was in some demand; Calumet ran up from 5⅛c to 10½c on the news that a compromise had been reached between the company and the lessees; Jack Pot rose slowly from 10 to 11¼c; Mollie Gibson was quiet at from $7.40 to $7.50; Argentum Juniata at 64c bid, and Lenai at $1.15.

It seems probable that the most promising stock for purchase at present is Work. Its mines are good and an improvement will probably be made in the management soon. If it does not advance materially before long it will cause considerable surprise to those who should know best.

SHERWOOD ALDRICH.

Facts About Beet Sugar.

With the general desire for information on the subject of sugar beet culture in Colorado and the adjoining states and territories the following facts will have more than ordinary interest. They are from an authoritative source, and may be relied upon as entirely accurate.

There are three beet sugar factories now in operation in California with a capacity as follows: Chino, daily capacity of 600 tons of beets; Alvarado, 200 tons; and Watsonville, 600 tons. There is also a co-operative factory at Anaheim, which is likely to be in operation the coming season. The beets produced in California yield from 9 to 18 per cent. of saccharine matter with a co-efficient of purity of from 80 to 90 per cent. The yield per acre ranges from ten to twenty tons, from which a uniform price of $5 a ton is paid, delivered at the factories. California farmers consider the raising of beets as a profitable business, and lands in the vicinity of the factories have advanced largely in price. Successful results in the growing of sugar beets depend very largely upon the care bestowed in cultivation, but there is no doubt that where a few beets can be grown which yield favorable results, their culture on a large scale can be successfully accomplished. The seeds used in California and also in Utah come almost wholly from Germany and France.

In Utah the factory is at Lehi, some miles to the south of Salt Lake City. The price paid is the same as in California, and the yield ranges from ten to forty tons an acre, the latter yield being exceptionally large, and the average being about fifteen tons. The manager of the Lehi factory is making arrangements for the extension of the area of beet cultivation, and the railroads are co-operating liberally for this purpose.

The Rio Grande Western, which forms the connecting link between Utah and Colorado, has made a special rate from Grand Junction through to the Lehi factory and the farmers of the Grand Valley expect to profit by it the coming summer to no inconsiderable extent. The Colorado beet compares favorably with those of either Utah or California, for productiveness and sugar value of the product. A series of analyses made from beets grown near Montrose, under all kinds of cultivation, and the majority badly grown, showed from 9 to 20 per cent. of saccharine matter and a co-efficient of purity of from 65 to 95 per cent.

The trial of Geo. E. Ford of Aspen, the defaulting county commissioner, has been set for the May term of court. Ford has secured bail and has gone to work with a pick and shovel in an Aspen mine.

The man who was brought down from Cripple Creek with both feet frozen is named John Connors and had been employed at the Pharmacist mine. Both feet were so badly frozen that they may have to be amputated. It is supposed that he was temporarily insane and wandered into the mountains.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

The National Museum at Washington, in its exhibit at the World's Fair, will display a collection of coins and other metal money valued at nearly one million dollars.

The last will and testament of Queen Isabella, in which she makes a number of references to the New World, will be a very interesting object in the Spanish exhibit at the World's Fair.

Exhibits for the Woman's building are required to be in the building by March 15, at which time an expert committee of the Board of Lady Managers will pass upon them to determine their fitness for exhibition.

Two white kangaroos will appear in the New South Wales exhibit. These are exceedingly rare animals. Only one other living specimen is known to exist, and that is an attraction in the Royal Aquarium in London.

The Lairds, shipbuilders in Birkenhead, will exhibit at the World's Fair models of vessels showing the progress made in the construction of transatlantic liners since they were first run between New York and Liverpool.

An engine built by James Watt, Lancashire, England, in 1815, will be exhibited at the World's Fair in the Transportation department. It is owned by John Rourke & Son, Savannah, Ga., and has been continuously in use since built.

The exhibit of fine woods made at the World's Fair by West Virginia in the Forestry building will consist of 250 splendid specimens, finely polished and finished in a manner which will show the special characteristics and qualities of all growths and varieties to the best advantage.

Arrangements have been made in London to transport to Chicago, for use at the World's Fair, seven English coaches and sixty horses, together with professional drivers and guards. These coaches will carry passengers from the hotels to the Exposition grounds and return, at prices commensurate with such a fad, which it is believed will be exceedingly fashionable with wealthy people.

Mr. Sargent, the electrical engineer of the World's Fair, has completed his scheme for lighting the main basin on fete nights during the exposition. Thousands of incandescent lights of different colors are to be used. One row will extend just above the water's edge all around the basin, and another row will reflect deeper into the water from a few feet higher up. Still higher on the loggias of all the buildings that surround the basin will be other rows of lights, with here and there a handsome design. Rows of lights will also reach around the colonnade story of the Administration building, which stands at the head of the basin, while the lower part of the building will be kept dark. At the base of each tier of the MacMonnies fountain will be another row of lights, over which the water will fall from the basin above. There are also to be various search-lights to help out the effect. One of these will be placed in the mezzonine floor of the Administration building to play on the MacMonnies fountain. Another on the Electricity building will throw its light on the statue of the Republic at the east end of the basin, and still others will be employed to help out at other places. The effect of all these many-hued lights reflecting in the water will doubtless be dazzling and beautiful.

Elderly people remember their spring bitters with a shudder. The present generation have much to be thankful for, not the least of their blessings being such a pleasant and thoroughly effective spring medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It is a health restorer and health maintainer.

Councilman Charles H. Glenn, architect and builder of Oberlin, Ohio, who has been in this city for about two months aiding Mr. H. R. Chapman (recently of Oberlin) in building his mother's residence, 222 North Wahsatch avenue, received a telegram from his partner on Monday, urging him to return at once on account of the pressure of business. Mr. Glenn put up some fourteen fine residences last year; the outlook for the coming season is far greater.

Clergymen, lawyers, public speakers, singers, and actors all recognize the virtues of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. One of our most eminent public men says: "It is the best remedy that can be procured for all affections of the vocal organs, throat and lungs."

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other issue, ten cents per line for each insertion.

DIAMONDS and Spectacles at Ashby's.

WANTED—Place in country by Swede woman with child. Apply Woman's Employment Bureau, 111 East Kiowa street.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Light Studebaker wagon with pole, in good order. J. W. Green, Edgerton.

IT MAKES THE DEAF HEAR.

Success of a Novel Instrument—The Mysterious Restoration from Deafness by an Unseen Device—Old Theories Successfully Applied.

During the past few years there have been many rumors of the restoration, in some mysterious way, of the hearing of those who were known to have been deaf for many years. This led to an investigation by those interested, and it has been found that this happy change has been made by the use of a most simple, yet ingenious device, which was invented by a gentleman in Bridgeport, Conn., named H. S. Wales. This device is the same to the ears as are glasses to the eyes, and is simply a soft rubber disc, arranged on a rubber spring, and so shaped that when inserted in the ear it will focus the waves of sound on the natural drum, thus increasing the vibrations of the latter.

The possibilities of a device of this nature have long been known, but the many attempts to use this knowledge have been such utter failures that it was considered beyond our present knowledge of the ear to make a practical instrument of the kind. Consequently when this device was first invented, not much attention was given the same, as it was thought to be merely an old enemy in a new dress; but gradually this slight prejudice was dispelled, until, at the present time, most physicians and aurists look kindly upon the instrument, and seem pleased at the success it is meeting.

At a recent interview, Mr. Wales made the remarkable statement that, to his knowledge, the device which he calls Sound Disc, had never failed where relief was afterward obtained by any medical, surgical or mechanical means, excepting a powerful ear trumpet, which he says is more powerful than his device. It would seem to be an ideal device for the deaf, as it is worn in the ear, out of sight, for months at a time, and, as far as we can learn, is pronounced safe and comfortable for the patient. Many times it has proven itself to be an advancement in the science of acoustics by relieving the most obstinate cases which had defied medical treatment for years.

What may be the ultimate result of the use of this device—whether the results thus far obtained will warrant its use in such a variety of cases that it will stop the progress of deafness in the future to such an extent that it will avoid the use of ear trumpets we cannot say; but the desirability of a device of this nature, as regards its safety, its benefit, and general comfort to the user, none will fail to admit.

Baldness is either hereditary or caused by sickness, mental exhaustion, wearing tight-fitting hats, and overwork and trouble. Hall's Renewer will prevent it.

One hundred and sixty acre farm one and a half miles from Rocky Ford. 25 acres in alfalfa, the balance good farm land in good order for farming. Ditch water for all the land. House, stable, etc.

Inquire of

J. H. SINCLAIR,

22 S. Weber St.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of eighteen thousand and seventy-nine and ninety-four one hundredths dollars, ($18,079.94), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against the Ute Pass Land and Water Company in favor of the National Bank of Sandy Hill, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Ute Pass Land and Water Company I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

An undivided one-third (⅓) interest in and to the south-west one-quarter of the north-east one-quarter (sw¼ ne¼), the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one-quarter (nw¼ se¼) the south one-half of the north-west one-quarter (s½ nw¼), and the south-west one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter (sw¼ sw¼) of section numbered fifteen (15); the south-east one-quarter of the south east one-quarter (se¼ se¼), the north-west one-quarter of the south-east one-quarter (nw¼ se¼), the north-east one quarter of the north-east one-quarter (ne¼ ne¼), the south one-half of the north-west one-quarter (s½ nw¼), and the north-east one-quarter of the south-west one-quarter (ne¼ sw¼) of section numbered sixteen (16); and the north one-half of the north-west one-quarter (n½ nw¼), and the south-east one-quarter of the north-west one-quarter (se¼ nw¼) of section numbered twenty-two (22), all in township numbered thirteen (13) south, range numbered sixty-eight (68) west of the sixth (6th) Principal Meridian, expressly reserving and excepting therefrom the following described tract of land, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the east and west center line of section fifteen (15), township thirteen (13) south, range sixty-eight (68) west of the sixth (6th) P. M., twenty-three hundred and thirty (2330) feet east of the quarter-section corner on the west side thereof, and running thence along the center line of road north 53° 45' east, two hundred twenty-five (225) feet; thence north 39° 45' east, four hundred fifty (450) feet; thence north 59° east, two hundred eighty-five (285) feet; thence leaving road and running east five hundred twenty (520) feet; thence south 49° 30' west to said east and west center line of said section thence west along said center line to place of beginning, containing eight and twenty-six one-hundredths (8.26) acres more or less. All courses true magnetic, variations 14° 15' east. Situated in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado.

Therefore according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title, and interest of the above named The Ute Pass Land and Water Company in and to the above described property, on Friday, the 10th day of March, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 14th day of February 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso county.

Date of first publication, Feb. 16th, 1893.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Bertha A. Hunt, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the last will and testament of Bertha A. Hunt, late of the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of El Paso county, at the Court House in Colorado Springs at the March term, on the first Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated the 6th day of March, A. D., 1893.

ALFRED E. HUNT, Executor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a People's Execution issued out of the Clerk's office of the District Court of El Paso County and State of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of Seventy and Eighty-five One-hundredths Dollars ($70.85), costs of suit of a certain judgment recently obtained against Lucy Reed in favor of The People of the State of Colorado out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said Lucy Reed, I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

One Ladies Gold Watch, Elgin movement.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at Public Auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named Lucy Reed in and to the above described property, on Monday the 20th day of March, 1893, at 10:30 a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court House in Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs this 6th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication March 9th, 1893.
Date of last publication March 16th, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did on the 18th day of June, A. D., 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the 19th day of June, A. D., 1888, in book 97, page 82 of the records of said El Paso county, convey to R. H. Hutton, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, and upon his failure to act to his successor in trust, the following described lands and premises, situate in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, to-wit: The south west quarter of the north-east quarter (s w ¼ n e ¼), the south-east quarter of the north-west quarter (s e ¼ n w ¼), the east half of the south-west quarter (e ½ of s w ¼), and the south-west quarter of the south-west quarter (s w ¼ s w ¼) and all of the south-east quarter (s e ¼) of section numbered four (4); the north east quarter of the north-west quarter (n e ¼ n w ¼) and the north half of the north-east quarter (n ½ n e ¼) of section numbered nine (9), in township numbered twelve (12), south range numbered sixty-four (64), west.

Which said conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment of one certain promissory note therein described, and of even date therewith for the principal sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) payable to the order of Charles Thurlow three (3) years after the date thereof with interest thereon according to the tenor of certain interest notes of even date therewith the payment of which were also secured by said deed of trust, to which reference is hereby made, and,

Whereas, in the said trust deed it was provided, that in case of default in the payment of the said promissory note, or any part thereof or the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said trust deed mentioned, then on the application of the legal holder of said promissory note, the said trustee, or upon his failure to act, his successor in trust should sell and dispose of the said premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg, their heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the Court House door in the said county of El Paso, or on said premises or any part thereof, as may be specified in the notice of such sale, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four week's notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale, by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold, and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said note for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), and the interest thereon according to its tenor and such default still continues, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case of death, resignation or removal or absence from the state of Colorado, or refusal or failure or inability of said trustee to act, then the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county, should be and is thereby was appointed and made successor in trust of the said R. H. Hutton, and in such event the said lands and premises should become vested in such new trustee, and all the power and authority by said trust deed granted to the said R. H. Hutton, should accrue to and be exercised by the said Clerk, the same to all intents and purposes as if he had been made trustee when said trust deed was executed, and,

Whereas, the said R. H. Hutton is unable and refuses to act herein,

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that at and by the request of The Colorado and North Western Investment Company, the legal holder of said notes and pursuant to the provisions of said deed of trust, and by virtue of the authority upon me conferred by said trust deed, I, the undersigned, Frank W. Howbert, clerk of the said El Paso county, as successor in trust as above stated, will on Thursday, the 13th day of April, A. D., 1893, commencing at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, sell and dispose of all said property in said trust deed mentioned, and above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and with all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Tousaint Vandenberg, Anderson Welty and Andrew Vandenberg, their heirs and assigns, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the said interest thereon, and the expenses and costs of executing this trust.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Successor in Trust, Acting Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado.

Dated Colorado Springs, Colo., March 8th, 1893.
First publication March 9th, 1893.
Last publication April 12th 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, by his certain deed of trust bearing date the 26th day of February, A. D., 1891, and recorded the 26th day of February, A. D., 1891, in book 124, page 405, of the records of El Paso county, Colorado, Charles E. Braum of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, did convey to the undersigned, Henry Lee Wills, of the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, as trustee, the following described property situated in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, the northern one-half of lot numbered seven (7), of block numbered three (3), of F. L. Martin, assignee of Wm. B. Young, sub-division of blocks numbered two hundred and thirty (230) and two hundred and thirty-two (232), in addition numbered one (1), to the city of Colorado Springs, to secure to Mayo G. Smith the payment of his promissory note for the principal sum of six hundred ($600) dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum, on or before March 1st, 1893.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of a portion of the principal of said note and a portion of the interest thereon.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, I, Henry Lee Wills, trustee as aforesaid, in pursuance of the power conferred upon me by said trust deed, do hereby give notice that on Thursday, April 7th, 1893, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, I will offer and sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the unpaid balance of said promissory note, together with the unpaid interest thereon and the cost of executing this trust.

HENRY LEE WILLS, Trustee.

Colorado Springs, March 7th, 1893.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of execution or fi fa issued out of the Clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of one hundred thirty-five and fifty one-hundredths dollars ($135.50), and costs of suit the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company in favor of James K. Shields, Olive Enfield and Owen Prentis out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company I have levied on the following property, to-wit:

The entire right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the "Pinto" lode mining claim, the Touchbush lode mining claim, the Hayward lode mining claim, Eldredge lode mining claim, all situated in the Cripple Creek Mining District, El Paso county, Colorado.

Therefore, according to said command, I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named The Comstock-Eldredge Gold Mining Company in and to the above described property, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the front (east) door of the County Court house in Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this 6th day of March, 1893.

M. F. BOWERS,
Sheriff of El Paso County.

Date of first publication March 9th, 1893.

RIO GRANDE

5:58 morning train lands you in Denver at 8 o'clock. You can have all day in Denver, and return leaving there at 1:35 p. m., 5 p. m., 7:00 p. m., or 7:20 p. m. every day. Ticket office 16 N. Tejon st.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. R. Goode, of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the first day of February, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso County, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1890, in book 111, at page 562, of said El Paso County records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as trustee, and in case of his death, removal or refusal or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso County, as successor in trust, certain real estate situate in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 3, in Block P, in Edwards addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, subject to a trust deed given September 26, 1889, by C. R. Goode to Edward Ferris, trustee, to secure the principal sum of $3,000 and interest thereon; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr. the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of $900, of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of $40.50, each of even date with said trust deed, payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and.

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note and two of said interest notes, which were due on the first day of August, 1892, and the first day of February, 1893, and said default still continues and said notes still remain due and unpaid, and

Whereas, the legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare said principal note of $900 with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, Trustee aforesaid, will on the 25th day of March, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

In case of the absence from the state of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of the said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed, being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Dated February 23, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. R. Goode, of the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the 1st day of February, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso County; on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1890, in book 111, at page 564, of said El Paso county records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as trustee, and in case of his death, removal, or refusal or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso County, as successor in trust, certain real estate situate in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 7 in block P in Edwards' addition to the city of Colorado Springs, Colorado, subject to a trust deed given September 26, 1889, by C. R. Goode to Edward Ferris, trustee, to secure the principal sum of $3,000 and interest thereon: which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of eight hundred ($800) dollars, of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of thirty-six (36) dollars, each of even date with said trust deed, payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said notes, or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes, with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note and two of said interest notes, which were due on the first day of August, 1892, and the first day of February, 1893, and said default still continues and said notes still remain due and unpaid and

Whereas, the legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare said principal note of $800.00 with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes, and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the 25th day of March, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

In case of the absence from the state of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
Dated February 23, 1892.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Feb. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the District Court in and for El Paso county, Colorado, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 18, 1893, viz: James C. Duncan, H. E. No. 6725 for the n½ se¼, sw¼ se¼, se¼ sw¼, sec 6, tp 13 s r, 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land, viz: Levi King, Benjamin Williams, R. M. Womack, John Andrist, all of El Paso county, Colorado.

And you, Ernest L. Hall, who made Pre. D. S. No. 16,076, Aug. 11, 1890, for this land, are hereby specially cited to appear on or before date of said proof to show cause why said James C. Duncan should not be allowed to make proof and payment for the above described land.

FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

...ES E. SHERMAN,

[illegible]

Will practice before any Land Office, and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. R. Goode of the County of Arapahoe and state of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the first day of February, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso county, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1890, in book 111, at page 563 of said El Paso County Records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as trustee, and in case of his death removal or refusal or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso county, as successor in trust, certain real estate, situate in the county of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit:

Lot No. 4, in Block P, in Edwards Addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, subject to a trust deed given September 26th, 1889, by C. R. Goode to Edward Ferris, trustee, to secure the principal sum of $3000 and interest thereon, which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of eight hundred (800) dollars of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of thirty-six (36) dollars each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said principal note and two of said interest notes, which were due on the first day of August, 1892, and the first day of February, 1893, and said default still continues and said notes still remain due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare said principal note of $800 with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the 25th day of March, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

In case of the absence from the state of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of the said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT, acting county Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, successor in trust.
Dated February 23d, 1893.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, C. R. Goode of the County of Arapahoe and State of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated the first day of February, 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of said El Paso County, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1890, in Book 111 at Page 565 of said El Paso County Records, conveyed to Edward Ferris, as Trustee, and in case of his death, removal or refusal or inability to act, to the then acting County Clerk of said El Paso County, as Successor in Trust, certain real estate situate in the County of El Paso, State of Colorado, described as follows, to-wit: Lot No. 8, in block P, in Edwards' addition to the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado, subject to a trust deed given September 26, 1889, by C. R. Goode, aforesaid, to Edward Ferris, Trustee, to secure the principal sum of $3,000 and interest thereon; which said conveyance was made in trust to secure to William Ferris, Jr., the payment of his one promissory note for the principal sum of one thousand (1,000) dollars, of even date with said trust deed, payable three years after date, and six certain interest notes of Forty-five (45) dollars each of even date with said trust deed payable six months apart, all said notes bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum from maturity until paid, and

Whereas, it is further provided in said deed of trust that in case of default in the payment of said promissory notes or any part thereof and the interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said notes or in case of the breach of any of the covenants or agreements mentioned in said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said promissory notes or either of them, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of said party of the first part, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the Court House in the County of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash four weeks public notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale, good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the premises sold for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon, together with all the expenses of this trust; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of said principal note and one of said interest notes, which was due on the first day of February, 1893, and said default still continues and said notes still remain due and unpaid, and

Whereas, the legal holder of said notes has elected to declare and does hereby declare said principal note of $1000, with interest thereon to the day of such sale, due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal owner and holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority conveyed by the said deed of trust, I, Edward Ferris, trustee aforesaid, will on the 25th day of March, 1893, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. on said day, at the front door of the Court House, in the city of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, sell the above described real estate at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring for cash, for the purpose of paying said notes with interest thereon to the day of said sale, together with all the costs and expenses of this trust.

In case of the absence from the State of Colorado, or death, or inability or refusal to act, or removal by any Court, of the said Edward Ferris, trustee as aforesaid, at any time when action under the foregoing notice may be required, then I, F. W. Howbert, County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, as successor in trust, in accordance with the power and authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, will proceed to execute this trust and to sell the above described property in accordance with the provisions of said trust deed being the successor named in the said deed of trust.

EDWARD FERRIS, Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.
Dated February 23, 1893.

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SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the District Court.

The First National Bank of Colorado Springs, Plaintiff,

vs.

W. M. Groves and T. W. Hackett, co-partners as Groves & Hackett, Defendants.

The People of the State of Colorado to W. M. Groves and Thomas Hackett, the defendants above named, Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of El Paso County, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or, if served out of this County, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought upon a certain promissory note made by you under your firm name of Groves & Hackett, and delivered to the said Bank, dated Nov. 10, 1892, whereby on demand after date you promised to pay to the order of said Bank at said Bank, three thousand dollars, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from date until paid, for value received, payment whereof has been demanded and refused and on which there is overdue and unpaid three thousand dollars together with thirty-two and forty-seven one hundredths dollars interest thereon to date, which plaintiff claims to recover in this action as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made:

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

{SEAL} Given under my hand and Seal of said Court, at Colorado Springs, in said County, this 19th day of December, A. D. 1892.

PATTISON, EDSALL & HOBSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., Feb. 25, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the County Court in and for El Paso county at Colorado Springs, Colo., on April 15, 1893; viz: Warren L. Cross, H. E. 5602, for the e½ nw ¼, n½ ne ¼, sec 31, tp 11s, r 64w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Jennings, Mary A. Jennings, John Wallace, Elvira Shy, all of France, Colo.

Any person who desires to protest against the allowance of such proof, or who knows of any substantial reason under the law and the regulations of the Interior department, why such proof should not be allowed, will be given an opportunity at the above mentioned time and place to cross-examine the witnesses of said claimant, and to offer evidence in rebuttal of that submitted by claimant.

FRANK E. BALDWIN Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Frances Irene Stillman, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed administrator of the estate of Frances Irene Stillman late of the county of El Paso, in the state of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the county court of said county, at the court house in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term 1893, on the last Monday in April next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 15th day of February, A. D., 1893.

JOHN W. STILLMAN,
Administrator.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT PUEBLO, COLO., January 28, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Judge County Court, in and for El Paso County, at Colorado Springs, Colo., on March 21, 1893, viz: Eli T. Marsh, guardian of Minnie M. Reed, minor orphan child of Guy A. Reed, deceased, H. E. 4126, for the e½ ne¼, sec 33, and w½ nw¼, sec 34, tp 13 s rg 65 w.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz:

David F. Walsh, Robert C. Hoyt, Fine F. Jones, Alexander O. Furgerson, all of Colorado Springs, Colo. FRANK E. BALDWIN, Register.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF E. F. WELLES.

Notice is hereby given that E. F. Welles, of Colorado Springs, Colorado, lately doing business under the name and style of E. F. Welles & Co., did, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1893, convey to the undersigned by a general deed of assignment, all of his property for the benefit of his creditors; that the undersigned has qualified as such assignee.

And his creditors are notified to present their claims to the undersigned, under oath, within three months from the date hereof.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, February 28th, A. D. 1893.

E. A. COLBURN,
Assignee of E. F. Welles.